The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1561.—Vol. XXXV. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—With a view of correcting the evil resulting from parties advertising mining shares at fixed prices and declining to deliver the same, of which frequent complaints have been brought before the Committee, at a meeting of the members, held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., the following resolution was passed, and is in operation from this date:—"That no MEMBER of the MINING EXCHANGE shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, to advertise shares at fixed prices, under pain of suspension."
Mining Exchange, London, July 18, 1865. W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 22 years.)

Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT of SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negociation, through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also, parties requiring ADVICE how to act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDONMENT, of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty.

FOR SALE, nett, all calls paid:—50 Bedol-Aur, 12s. 3d.; 25 Frank Mills, £7½; 25 Sortridge Consols, 4s.; 3 Great Laxey, £19½; 2 East Basset, £19¾; 50 North Minera (30s. paid), 7s. 6d. (very cheap); 50 Lady Bertha, 6s.; 10 Chiverton, £8; 50 South Grenville, 3s. 6d.; 50 Unity, 2s. 3d.; 10 Crane, 25s.; 50 Bryntail (for absolute sale, by correspondence or telegram).

*** BUYER of Bedol-Aur.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 10 Bedford United, 25s.; 25 Bottle Hill, 16s.; Bedol-Aur, 15s.; 20 Carn Camborne, 27s. 6d.; 5 Chiverton, £9; 20 Dollar Cove, £1; 10 East Lovell, £9¾; 20 East Russell, £4; 50 East Jane, 1½.; 10 East Caradon, £12¾; 10 East Carn Brea, £6½; 20 East Rosewarne, £9½; 10 Frank Mills, £7¾; 50 Great Busy, £3½; 100 Great North Laxey, 36s.; 5 Great Vor, 33s.; 25 Harriett, 8s. 6d.; 20 Hallenbeagle, £3½; 10 Maudlin, £3½; 50 Lode and St. Aubyn, £4; 10 North Treskerby, £2½; 50 North Devon; 50 New Wheal Martha, £1½; 50 North Minera, 8s.; 15 Rosewarne Consols; 20 South Lovell, £2½; South Condurrow, £3½; 50 Sortridge, 3s.; 50 Tolvadden, 7s. 6d.; 5 West Chiverton, £8; 5 Trelawny, £17½.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

20 Bedol-Aur.	15 Gonamena.	10 Slthney Wheal Metal.
20 Bottle Hill.	5 Great Vor.	20 South Condurrow.
20 Bryntail.	10 Gt. South Tolgus.	10 South Darren.
10 Camborne Vean.	15 Great North Downs.	10 South Lovell.
5 Craddock Moor.	20 Great So. Chiverton.	40 South Grenville.
20 Carn Camborne.	10 Great Busy.	20 St. Day United.
10 Castell Carn Dochan.	1 Herodsfoot.	5 South Tolgus.
1 Condurrow.	5 Hingston Down.	5 South Frances.
6 Clifford Amalgamated.	5 Hallenbeagle.	4 St. John del Rey.
5 Cook's Kitchen.	20 Kelly Bray.	3 St. Ives Consols.
10 Chiverton Moor.	30 Lady Bertha.	3 Stray Park.
10 Drake Walls.	10 Marke Valley.	50 Tolvadden.
5 Devon and Cornwall.	5 Mary Ann.	1 Tincroft.
15 East Wheal Vor.	5 South Basset.	20 Vale of Towy.
20 East Bottle Hill.	5 New Rosewarne.	2 West Caradon.
5 East Carn Brea.	15 New Lovell.	1 Wheal Basset.
15 East Grenville.	10 North Crofty.	40 Wheal Unity.
10 East Rosewarne.	5 North Treskerby.	5 Wheal Uny.
15 East Russell.	20 North Basset.	15 Wheal Crebor.
1 East Basset.	25 North Robert.	10 Wheal Grenville.
5 East Caradon.	10 North Shepherds.	2 West Chiverton.
10 East Lovell.	5 North Roskear.	1 Wheal Rose.
25 East Providence.	25 North Minera.	5 Wheal Union.
20 East Gunnislake.	5 North Phœnix.	15 Wheal Harriett.
5 Fowey Consols.	20 North Chiverton.	3 Wheal Buller.
5 Frank Mills.	20 Pendeen.	5 Wheal Trelawny.
10 General Mining Co. of Nova Scotia.	2 Providence.	8 Wheal Chiverton.
5 Great Fortune.	10 Rosewarne United.	1 Wheal Seton.
5 Great Laxey.	100 Rosewarne Consols.	5 West Basset.
40 Great North Laxey.	40 Redmoor.	1 West Seton.
	30 Snaefell.	15 Wheal Margery.

The members of the Mining Exchange having resolved to abstain from advertising the price of shares, in consequence of the frequent fluctuations to which they are liable, Mr. LELEAN calls attention to the above list of shares, which he can sell as low, or lower, than any that may be advertised at fixed prices. The public may rely upon Mr. LELEAN always transacting business at the very smallest margin of profit.

Mr. LELEAN BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER, and parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

N.B.—SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED, the immediate purchase of Great Laxey, Rosewarne Consols, Mandlin, Great South Chiverton, West Chiverton, Wheal Chiverton, North Minera, North Basset, and Snaefell.

Bankers: Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.
Offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER, No. 4 of which was published on Tuesday, the 18th July, should be consulted by all who wish to make safe and profitable investments, giving from 10 to 15 per cent. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 5s. 7d. 11, Royal Exchange, E.C.

WILLIAM WARD, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JAMES WALTON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 9, QUEEN'S SQUARE, BRISTOL.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange). Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINE AND GENERAL SHARE DEALER has REMOVED from 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, to more extensive and convenient offices, at 5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, opposite Great Winchester-street.—June 30, 1865.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. is a BUYER of—

Great Wheal Vor.	North Dolcoath.	Wheal Crebor.
Pendeen.	East Wheal Russell.	Wheal Buller.
Stray Park.	Copper Hill.	West Caradon.
		Condurrow.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 11 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:—

10 Wh. Uny, £1 13s. 9d.	2 East Basset, £20¾.	50 East Jane, offer wanted
50 Rosewarne Con., 17s 6d	25 Tolvadden, 3s. 9d.	1 Wheal Rose, £22½.
5 Frank Mills, £7 1s. 3d.	30 Bottle Hill, 15s. 6d.	25 Lady Bertha, 7s. 6d.
40 Great North Laxey, 35s	50 Bedol-Aur, 12s. 6d.	10 East Rosewarne, £3 7 6
10 Hallenbeagle, £3½.	15 North Basset, 15s. 3d.	10 Great Busy, £3 6s. 3d.
20 Harriett, 6s. 9d.	25 Kelly Bray.	5 Great Laxey, £19¾.
50 North Minera, 6s. 3d.	100 Gt. So. Chiverton, 6s 9d	7 East Providence, 13s 9d
5 Cwm Erfin.	5 New Rosewarne.	20 Rosewarne Utd., 19s 6d
10 North Robert, 5s. 6d.	15 North Treskerby, £2¼.	

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, (23 years' experience), July 22, 1865. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—20 Chiverton, £8¼; 100 Wheal Harriett, 11s.; 200 Okel Tor, 17s. 6d.; 25 Mandlin, £7½; 100 Dale, 6s. 6d.; 60 South Callington; 40 East Seton, 6s.; 11 Bryntail, 32s. 9d.; 10 East Carn Brea, £4½; 1 Minera, £287½; 100 Cashwell, 37s.; 50 Anglo-Brazilian, 6s. 6d.; 25 Gawton, 25s.; 30 North Basset; 50 Santa Barbara; 60 Frontino and Bolivia, 42s. 6d.; 100 Don Pedro, 9s.; 50 United Mexican; 50 Wheal Hartley, 8s.; 60 Wheal Unity, 2s.; 5 Cwm Erfin; 200 Great South Chiverton; 70 Rosewarne United.
And is a BUYER of Minera, Central Minera, North Minera, Bedol-Aur.
BANKERS: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

Railways.	Banks.	English Funds.
Financial.	Foreign Funds.	Discount.
Steamship.	Loan.	Docks.
Ironworks.	Gas.	Water Works.
Insurance.	Telegraph.	Hotel.
Marine Insurance.	Land.	Irrigation.
Foreign Mines.	Cornish Mines.	Devon's Mines.
	And other public companies.	

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, begs to state that every information respecting any of the above companies may be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at nett prices for cash or fortnightly settlements.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above companies punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash or half-monthly settlements, at the closest posible market prices of the day.

Twenty years' experience.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

The present is an unusually favourable period for the investment of capital.

A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamships, Foreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., sent on application, with special recommendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any business resulting through his information or advice may be done through him.

PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

EDWARD COOKE, SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices:—

10 Clifford.	5 Great Laxey.	10 Marke Valley.
10 West Caradon.	10 Frank Mills.	5 North Roskear.
10 East Carn Brea.	25 South Darren.	50 Santa Barbara.
10 Chiverton.	15 Chiverton Moor.	2 Providence.
10 Wheal Grylls.	5 West Chiverton.	50 North Minera.
10 East Russell.	10 East Grylls.	20 Prosper United.
20 Prosper United.	10 East Rosewarne.	1 Devon Great Consols.
5 Nangiles.	1 Wheal Seton.	20 Ludcott.
20 Cardigan Consols (£5 fully paid).	5 New Rosewarne.	25 Lady Bertha.
	20 Hallenbeagle.	25 New Clifford.
20 New Lovell.	25 North Chiverton.	25 Tolvadden.
25 Great North Laxey.	20 Long Rake.	20 Crebor.
20 Bedol-Aur.	10 Marke Valley.	10 North Shepherds.
10 East Caradon.	1 South Caradon.	25 Frontino and Bolivia.
10 West Caradon.	10 Great Wheal Grylls.	5 Cwm Erfin.
25 Bottle Hill.	20 South Condurrow.	10 North Treskerby.
20 Crebor.	5 Wheal Kitty.	10 St. Ives Wheal Allen.
15 Rosewarne United.	20 East Grenville.	10 East Lovell.
5 Tincroft.	5 Wheal Rose.	5 Tolcarne.
10 Wheal Grenville.	10 Great Vor.	20 Great South Chiverton.
	20 East Vor.	

All the above shares are for *bona fide* sale, and preference will be given to the first application.

EDWARD COOKE deals at close prices in railway, bank, and other securities usually dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom if required.

July 22, 1865. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

WILLIAM SEWARD, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the following and other market shares, for cash or account:—

	Friday's quotations.			Friday's quotations.	
Clifford	£25	£26	Chiverton	£ 7½	£ 8
Crebor	32s.	33s.	East Russell	3½	3¾
Bottle Hill	¾	⅞	Hallenbeagle	3½	3⅝
East Caradon	11¾	12¼	Great Vor	32¼	32¾
East Carn Brea	6	6¼	Great South Tolgus	2	2⅛
East Lovell	9½	10	South Condurrow	3⅜	3⅝
East Rosewarne	3½	3¼	North Treskerby	2⅛	2⅜
East Grenville	2⅞	3	Wheal Rose	23	25

SOUTH CONDURROW.—Advice (intended for holders) to sell these shares has been gratuitously tendered; and so long as the improving prospects of the mine supply incentives for the designing to become possessed of the rising property of others, and especially of that of the unsuspecting, the adviser will, no doubt, continue his kind offices.

No extra supply of shares, however, has been offered, and, probably, the fact that a lot of worthless trash, unsaleable even at a few pence per share, are, at the same time, puffed up and strongly recommended, has aroused suspicion, and supplied a key to the motives of the worthy and officious prompter.

Mr. HUME takes this opportunity to caution his friends and clients against such counsel, the value of which he leaves to their own judgment. Those who wish to sell will find a good market, and plenty of buyers; and those who are not to be frightened by misrepresentation, will be well repaid by holding on.

Mr. HUME is a buyer of any number at quoted prices—3⅜, 3⅝.
Money advanced on good mining shares.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

The FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE at fair market prices:—

10 Clifford Amalgamated.	5 East Basset.	20 Wheal Chiverton.
10 Great Laxey.	8 Wheal Trelawny.	10 East Lovell.
10 Great Wheal Vor.	2 Wheal Mary Ann.	15 Tincroft.
10 South Lovell.	5 Nangiles.	10 East Russell.
BUYER of—		
10 North Treskerby.	5 East Caradon.	50 St. Day United.
10 Great Wheal Busy.	5 Providence.	10 Wheal Crebor.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, have REMOVED from 2, Adam's-court to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Members of the Mining Exchange.—Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Mr. GREENE strongly recommends New Clifford for investment. There is certain to be a great rise in the price of the shares. The mine is situated in the heart of the richest copper district of Cornwall. Mr. GREENE has business at close market prices in—

Nangiles.	East Lovell.	East Snaefell.
Great Wheal Vor.	Reinnie Laxey.	East Caradon.
Frank Mills.	North Shepherds.	Great Laxey.
West Chiverton.	Tolvadden.	New Clifford.
Chiverton.	Par Consols.	Great Wheal Vor.
Wheal Grenville.	Grambler & St. Aubyn.	St. Day United.
East Grenville.	Long Rake.	North Treskerby.
Snaefell.	West Great Work.	East Rosewarne.
Clifford Amalgamated.	East Laxey.	

Bankers: Imperial Bank.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Consols, and Slthney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.

Advertisements have recently been inserted in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL by dealers who, having sold shares for forward delivery, endeavour to frighten timid holders in order to possess themselves of their shares to fulfil their contracts; this system has been adopted particularly against Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, and Chiverton shares, and I caution my friends against parting with their property, or giving credence to the unfounded assertions of interested parties.—76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, 224, and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Bankers Bank of London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GODOLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY.—Prospectuses can be obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of its members, held on Tuesday, July 18, a resolution was passed empowering the Committee to suspend or dismiss any member advertising shares at fixed prices.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, and one of the first subscribers to the Mining Exchange, having every confidence that the public in general, and his clients in particular, appreciate the system of advertising prices to the shares they have for sale, on principle, objected to the resolution; but having regard to the laws of the Institution, for the present, or until the said resolution is rescinded, or otherwise, intends abstaining from directly violating the resolution; should, however, the same be confirmed, I appeal to my clients for a continuance of that support which they have hitherto favoured me with, and for which I have no reason, and I believe they also, to regret, and if continued I shall tender my resignation as a member of the Exchange, and advertise shares as before at fixed prices, trusting that my connection of over 15 years with the management of mines and the market, my large dealings and extensive connection, also the regularity in which all engagements have been carried out, both with the public and members of the Exchange, will be the means of securing my share of public support. I ask no more, my offices being in the most central part of the City, is used as a register for all stocks and shares that for the moment may not be immediately marketable.

SELLERS of such stock by that means frequently meet with a ready sale, and BUYERS effect a great saving in commission and amount paid for stock.

The following shares advertised in last week's Journal are still for sale at prices therein quoted, free of commission:—

10 Bryn Gwiog.	10 Great Wheal Busy.	20 Rosewarne United.
20 Bedford United.	5 Great Laxey.	50 Tolvadden.
5 Cargoll.	20 Grylls Florence.	30 Redmoor.
60 Carn Camborne.	55 New Martha.	50 Snaefell (£1 fully paid).
100 Cape Corn. (30s. paid).	50 North Minera, bearing 20 per cent. preferential dividend (15s. paid).	40 St. Day United.
50 Dale.		20 South Darren.
25 Drake Walls.		25 St. Just United.
10 East Vor.		25 West Wheal Vor.
25 East Russell.	20 North Phœnix.	25 Wheal Crebor.
10 East Carn Brea.	20 North Frances.	50 Worthing.
50 Frontino and Bolivia.	100 Prince of Wales.	30 Wheal Union.

A £500 Turkish Bond (1858) for sale at £73¾ per cent.

Mr. F. G. LANE has also business in the following shares, and would be a seller at a trifle above the dealers' buying prices:—

	Closing prices.			Closing prices.	
East Caradon	£11 10 0	£12 0 0	Marke Valley	£ 4 0 0	£ 4 10 0
East Grenville	2 16 3	3 0 0	New Wh. Lovell.	0 10 0	1 0 0
East Rosewarne	2 5 0	2 10 0	North Roskear	13 10 0	14 10 0
East Providence	0 7 6	0 12 6	North Minera	0 6 6	0 7 6
Frank Mills	7 0 0	7 10 0	Lady Bertha	0 7 6	0 10 0
Great Wh. Vor.	32 10 0	33 0 0	South Condurrow	3 7 6	3 12 6

Advances made on mining shares.

Parties wishing to dispose of their interest in mines will do well to communicate with the advertiser, who is at all times in a position to purchase for cash.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has POSITIVE BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at close market prices:—

Bedford United.	Frank Mills.	North Robert.
Bottle Hill.	Frontino and Bolivia.	North Treskerby.
Chiverton.	Great Wheal Vor.	North Basset.
Camborne Vean.	Great Busy.	Rosewarne United.
Clifford Amalgamated.	Great Laxey.	South Condurrow.
Chiverton Moor.	Gawton United.	Tincroft.
East Lovell.	Great South Chiverton.	Wheal Seton.
East Gunnislake.	Great North Laxey.	Wheal Rose.
East Caradon.	Hingston.	Wheal Crebor.
East Russell.	Kelly Bray.	West Chiverton.
East Carn Brea.	Marke Valley.	West Caradon.

T. ROSEWARNE is a BUYER of—

East Rosewarne, £3 3s 9d	North Shepherds, £2¼.	Wheal Rose, £21.
Great No. Downs, £3½.	East Grenville, £2⅞.	Lady Bertha, 7s. 6d.
Wheal Ludcott, 7s. 6d.	Hallenbeagle, £3 3s. 9d.	Great Busy, £3½.
An OFFER WANTED for—		
Wheal Edward.	Tresavean.	Camborne Vean.
North Buller.	Great South Chiverton.	Kelly Bray.

T. ROSEWARNE can recommend four mines safe for a great rise.

July 21, 1865. Bankers: Bank of London.

RICHARDS BROTHERS, MINE AGENCY OFFICES, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. BATSON AND SMITH are SELLERS of the FOLLOWING SHARES, FREE of COMMISSION:—

25 Bedol-Aur, 13s.	5 Frank Mills, £7½.	10 Pendeen, 38s. 6d.
15 Bottle Hill, 15s. 9d.	5 Great Fortune, £3⅝.	2 Providence, £32¼.
10 Bryntail.	20 Great Retallack, 4s. 9d.	10 Rosewarne Consols, 17s.
5 Bryn Gwiog.	5 Gt. Laxey, £20 10s.	10 Rosewarne Uni., 19s 6d
15 Bedford United.	5 Great Vor, £32⅝.	40 Redmoor.
20 Camborne Vean, 6s. 9d.	10 Gonamena, 29s. 6d.	25 South Darren, 33s.
3 Carcoll, £19¾.	20 Great No. Laxey, 33s.3d	50 South Grenville, 3s.
5 Clifford Amal., £25 17 6	5 Great Busy, £3 8s. 9d.	5 So. Condurrow, £3 11 6
10 Cook's Kitchen, £8 17 6	25 Great South Chiverton.	20 St. Day United, 14s. 9d
5 Craddock Moor.	25 Great North Downs.	5 Tincroft, £17½.
10 Ding Dong, £3 17s. 6d.	7 Hallenbeagle, £3 8s. 9d.	5 Trencrom.
20 Drake Walls, 11s. 9d.	40 Kelly Bray, 6s. 6d.	40 Vale of Towy, 1s. 9d.
10 East Wheal Vor, 14s.	5 Mary Ann, £6¼.	5 West Caradon, £8 9s.
5 East Carn Brea, £8 5s.	5 Marke Valley, £4 11s 6d	50 Wheal Unity, 2s. 3d.
5 East Grenville, £2 19 6	15 North Basset, 16s. 9d.	25 Wheal Union, 6s.
25 East Snaefell, 35s.	5 No. Treskerby, £2 5 6	10 Wheal Crebor, 31s. 9d.
10 East Rosewarne, £3 5s.	20 North Robert, 5s. 9d.	10 Wh. Grenville, £2 8 9
5 East Caradon, £12½.	10 North Crofty, 32s.	25 Wheal Harriett, 6s. 9d.
2 East Basset, £21⅜.	5 North Roskear, £13¼.	2 Wheal Buller, £15½.
5 East Lovell, £9⅞.	25 North Minera, 6s. 6d.	5 Wh. Trelawny, £17 8 9
10 East Gunnislake, 19s 6d	25 New Clifford, 26s.	1 Wheal Seton, £202¼.
25 East Laxey, 35s.	5 New Rosewarne, £7¾.	10 West Great Work, 25s.

Before investing capital apply to Messrs. BATSON and SMITH, who, by keeping a great number of mines constantly under notice, are in a position to recommend those in which shares should be purchased.

Shareholders, by forwarding a list of the mines they are interested in, will receive immediate information of any alteration in price, and, if required, our opinion of them.

Shares bought or sold at the best market prices.

Offices, 29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, JUN., 18, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—

20 Bedford United, £1⅞.	25 East Russell, £3½.	5 Frank Mills, £7⅝.
5 Cargoll, 30s.	10 East Carn Brea, £6.	10 Great Wh. Vor, £32¼.
15 Chiverton, £7⅞.	10 East Caradon, £12.	5 Great Laxey, £20.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £9.	20 East Granville, £2⅝.	3 North Roskear, £13.
25 Drake Walls, 15s.	25 East Rosewarne, £3⅞.	40 St. Day United, 13s.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—Investors should avail themselves of the very full information contained in J. B. REYNOLDS's Circular, sent free on application, Present price of shares, £1⅛ to £1⅞.
3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WEST GREAT WORK.—This very sound undertaking has recently been inspected by Capt. Julian, the manager of Great Wheal Vor. A copy of his report can be obtained on application to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, on payment of 2s. 6d. by the applicant.
3, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., July 22, 1865.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., can usually find a market for most shares, "almost giving away." Business promptly and carefully transacted. Mines inspected on reasonable terms by the first agents of the day.

Mr. REYNOLDS has business in the following securities, and is prepared with valuable information concerning them:—

East Caradon.	East Grylls.	North Treskerby.
Great Vor.	Wheal Grylls.	North Chiverton.
South Callington.	East Lovell.	Chiverton Moor.
East Vor.	W. Great Work.	

Original Correspondence.

LANCASHIRE VERSUS CORNISH ENGINES.

SIR,—At the Manchester meeting of the North of England Mining Engineers, reported in last week's Journal, a paper was read by Mr. John Knowles, "On Direct-Acting Pumping and Direct-Acting Winding-Engines," suggesting the above comparisons, and I beg to add a few words thereon. The direct-acting engine, or the engine with the cylinder overhead, or the bull-engine, as it is called in Cornwall, is of much older date than 1829. Engines of this make have been working at least 50 years. Mr. Knowles, speaking of the duty of a winding-engine drawing water, says—"The experiments showed that 106,975 gallons could be raised 100 yards by the consumption of 1 ton of slack. Let us test this duty by the Cornish method—the number of foot-pounds by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coal:—106,975×10=1,069,750 lbs. of water; 1,069,750×300=320,925,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high; $\frac{320,925,000}{20}$=16·04 millions of lbs. of water lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coal. The highest duty of the Cornish engines reported in the Journal this week is 77·8 millions, the lowest 53·0 millions; that is to say, the engine above referred to only does 20·6 per cent. of the duty of the best, and 30·3 per cent. of the worst engine reported; or, to put it in another form—suppose this winding-engine costs 100*l.* a month for fuel, the others would cost only 30*l.* and 20*l.* respectively. Mr. Lancaster (he must surely be incorrectly reported) said that the Cornish engines cost 50 per cent. more in respect of bell-cranks, &c., than the direct-acting method.* The Cornish system ignores bell-cranks, and I suspect the bull-engine has been superseded by the Cornish beam-engine, owing to the extra wear and tear, for it is evident there must always be more shake communicated to the piston-rod of a direct-acting engine than when there is a walking beam. Mr. Maddison recommends a 38-inch cylinder, with a fly-wheel. I would like very much if he had given us the data for calculating this engine on the Cornish mode. The Cornish engine does not seem to be very well understood out of Cornwall. The expansion of steam, the proper balancing of the load, and the slow movement of the water in the rising main, has never, at least in the colliery districts, had the attention they deserve. A COLLIER.

[* Mr. Lancaster stated that as compared with bell cranks and L-legs (not compared with the Cornish engine) pumping with the direct-acting engine cost 50 per cent. less.]

DIRECT-ACTING PUMPING-ENGINES.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE COAL ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—There is no novelty in "direct-acting pumping-engines." They have been known in Cornwall for a period of at least 40 years, and have been employed at numerous mines in that county, but never gave a duty equal to a well-constructed beam-engine. The engine described by Mr. Knowles may be well constructed, and tolerably perfect in some of its arrangements, notwithstanding it may fail to embrace the whole of the economical features of the Cornish machines. It is not stated if the cylinder of the Littleborough engine is jacketed, what is the diameter of the steam-pipes, if these are clothed, if the boilers are flued, covered, and set sufficiently low to prevent the passage of vesicular water to the piston, if the feed water is heated, &c. Friction in a properly arranged and finished beam-engine bears no comparison to the extraordinary loss of heat permitted in most of the colliery pumping-engines. They seem rather contrivances for developing the maximum amount of heat, in order to produce a minimum mechanical effect, than apparatus combining efficiency and cheapness of maintenance. Mr. Lancaster's meaning is by no means clear when he states—"It would be useful to small colliery owners to know that pumping by the Cornish method costs 50 per cent. more, in respect of bell cranks, &c., than the direct engine method." Now, *both* are *Cornish* methods, but what does the cost of 50 per cent. refer to? Is it current cost of pumping, or extra cost of engine with bell cranks, &c.? It may be well to observe that if colliery owners are disposed to become acquainted with the history of pumping-engines in Cornwall they may learn of single-acting beam-engines, double-acting ditto, the combined cylinders, Woolf, Sims, and West's engines, Trevithick's pole-engine, the "bull," or direct-acting engine, &c. The chain-pump is illustrated in Agricola's "De Re Metallica," published about 300 years ago. For very short depths, and under particular circumstances, the performance is satisfactory enough, but what practical man would think of draining Fowey Consols, or even very shallow mines, with such an apparatus?

The cost of coal-washing at Ince Hall appears to be exceedingly high. Surely there must be some error in the figures 1s. 3d.* per ton, as well as in the very small per centage of refuse. The coal when sent to surface must be unusually free from earthy matter, or otherwise it cannot be well cleaned. In either case, if the cost is admitted, then there are other machines capable of effecting the operation at a much cheaper rate. D.

* This price was stated through an error in printing. Mr. Gilroy's statement was that the cost was 3s. per day, or ½d. per ton of slack treated, 120 tons being washed daily, and that this did not include the cost of raising the water used for the washing.

THE COLLIERS' GRIEVANCES.

SIR,—The result of the labours of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons in May last, "to enquire into the operation of the Act for the regulation and inspection of mines, and into the complaints contained in petitions from miners in Great Britain with reference thereto, which have been presented to the House during the present session," is practically nothing. Some little evidence has been taken, it is true, but it is of that thoroughly unimportant character that the best friends of the men can but regard the appointment of the committee as inopportune, whilst all must acknowledge that the report of the committee was the only one that could reasonably have been expected.

"Your committee, on proceeding with the enquiry, found that it would be impracticable to complete it in the present session; and being of opinion that it would be inexpedient to publish any evidence they might receive without affording those affected by it an opportunity of being examined, your committee determined to suspend their proceedings, and to recommend the appointment of a committee at the beginning of the next session of Parliament to resume the enquiry into the matters referred to them."

The endeavour to improve the social position of the working colliers, or, indeed, of any class of the working community is, doubtless, highly laudable, and unquestionably the men who set themselves up for leaders of their fellow-workmen succeed in deriving a good income for themselves by a life of comparative idleness, but there would be much cause for regret if our legislators permitted these delegates to do more injury to their ignorant victims than deprive them of a percentage of the wages actually earned, and which would otherwise contribute to the support of the colliers' families.

The principal objects of the colliers' delegates, or rather the subjects now agitated by them to keep the workmen under control, are the better education of miners' children, the appointment of additional Inspectors, and the prohibition of employing in collieries children under 12 years of age. Now each of these propositions, although, perhaps, very good in the abstract, involve questions which affect not the working colliers alone, but every member of the community. If compulsory education be desirable, it should be general throughout the land, and not special, for the children of working colliers, who of all others least require education beyond that immediately connected with the mines in which they work. I have never yet been enabled to discover anything more appalling in a colliery than in a workshop above ground, considered generally, although I have seen instances of badly managed collieries, and also of badly managed workshops, in which, owing to the carelessness prevailing, human life is continually in jeopardy, but these are exceptional, not usual cases, and so far as a colliery is concerned, I would much prefer being amongst the uneducated working colliers than amongst the misguided philanthropists, who are doing their best to render them dissatisfied with their position. Provided ordinary precautions—precautions such as are, as a general rule, adopted in collieries—be taken, fire-damp is as harmless in a pit as illuminating gas is in a dwelling-house or machine-shop; in both cases carelessness causes a liability to accident, and if that accident occurs I should have no choice between being singed by fire-damp and burnt in a factory.

As to employing more Inspectors, it amounts to this—Are the Inspectors to have the supervision of collieries, or the management of them? At present they have the supervision only, and the gentlemen at present in office are sufficiently numerous for the duties to be performed, and certainly perform those duties efficiently. If they are to manage the collieries, they would have to be nearly as numerous as viewers are at present; and, although probably the coalowners would suffer most from the diminution of their profits, I opine that it is probable that here, as in Belgium, a system of working would be introduced which would lessen the wages of the men, although they might be paid the same price per ton, or per tub, as at present.

The last point to which I shall refer is the employment of boys under 12 years old, and many of the remarks with reference to education are equally applicable to this. Of course, a London merchant would not like to send his son as a door-boy when he was eight years old, but a collier would think no more of doing so than the merchant would of sending his son at fifteen into his counting-house. Circumstances alter cases, we are told; and, considering the position of the parents of the two boys, I think one is quite as well off as the other, whilst to the parents the wages earned—though, perhaps, 1s. per week in one case and 1*l.* per week in the other—are of equal importance. A collier boy ten years old is quite as happy in a mine tending a door, or leading a pony, and does his work quite as efficiently as the other would perform his duties in the counting-house; whilst as to the demoralisation attending the two positions I should certainly expect to find, at the end of a year, that the collier boy would be entitled to the preference for his morality, whilst he would most assuredly be more independent, and better able to support himself honestly if thrown upon his own resources. It is only the philanthropic lords and Members of Parliament, most of whom were never in a mine in their life, and the delegates who make a business of creating grievances, that find such innumerable evils, so much unnecessary danger in collieries, and so large an amount of immorality amongst colliers and their families; and the sooner common sense, and some knowledge of the facts, could be made to reach the philanthropists, and the law could be brought to bear upon the delegates for the deception they practise, the better would it be for all parties (except, perhaps, the delegates, who would then have to work for a living like others), and more especially for the working colliers.

July 19. AN UNDELEGATED COLLIER.

ALLOYS OF MANGANESE.

SIR,—I am obliged to Mr. Simon for the very clear and distinct manner in which he declares that the alloy manufactured by Dr. Prieger is a compound of manganese, iron, and carbon, such as I claimed the addition of to Bessemer metal, in my patent, dated September 22, 1856. I have, I believe, stated that such a compound is not metallic manganese, any more than pig-iron is metallic iron. I have heard iron ore called iron, but speaking in the ordinary way, a chemist would call pig-iron carburet of iron, and iron ore oxide of iron. If Mr. Simon likes to call things by their wrong names, whilst he insists upon chemical accuracy, he may, of course, do so. I have never said that manganese was reduced to a white powder by the action of the air, nor did my father ever make such an assertion.

The piece of manganese alloy sent me by Mr. Simon exactly resembles that prepared by my late father. It is dense, white, crystalline, brittle, and non-magnetic. In a small crucible my father obtained a sufficient alloy of manganese, with the iron, to render the latter non-magnetic—that is to say, over 20 per cent. of metallic manganese. There are many analyses of iron in Dr. Percy's work on iron and steel, and I have no doubt they are as accurate as analyses of iron are usually found to be—that is, each analyst will give a totally different result, operating upon the same kind of iron. There is a great deal of information in Dr. Percy's work, but what is valuable is not new, and what is new is not valuable, and amongst the rest, Dr. Percy's assertion that I did not know the value of my spiegeleisen process, appears to me the remark of a man who was writing for the sake of writing, and judged of me by his own standard, when the pneumatic process first came out, and caused so many scientific men to show up its "absurdity," and, to use their own words, "utter impracticability." If Mr. Simon can annihilate my father's papers on Iron and Steel, he may get rid of the fact that my father actually prepared a non-magnetic alloy of iron and manganese, containing carbon, and which is all that Dr. Prieger has done. ROBERT MUSHET.

Cheltenham, July 18.

GEOLOGY OF NORTHERN PORTUGAL—No. II.

SIR,—On proceeding a few miles eastward from the town of Oporto, the granite upon which that town stands is soon passed over the accustomed gneissoid junction, which here crops out in modest proportions, and soon gives place to the quartzose schists in the valley of the Rio Tinto, which may be decidedly termed auriferous. Close to the river, on the roadside, the back of a quartz vein shows very great promise for gold, and if it were in Australia would long ere this have been the site of some great gold company. The ground is well adapted for economical working. The bulk of the river might be brought round the hill, in leats, over a 60-ft. wheel, about 12 ft. breast, and keep the shaft to 80 or even 120 fms., which would be quite sufficient to produce good returns of gold for some years to come. Many interesting minerals are associated with these veins—viz., beryl, apatite, tremolite, tourmaline, and phosphate of iron.

Leaving the Rio Tinto, and still proceeding eastward, the gneiss and mica schist again appear, and then the quartzose schists in full force, here and there capped with the Silurian schists. This most interesting belt of schists, constituting the valley of the Valongo, I have explored from a point close to where they come out to the sea to the north and to the bank of the Douro. To the south there is a strong system of antimony and gold veins, which have been worked upon at Valongo, and again close to the river Douro, and in some places the antimony is rich in gold and silver. The celebrated old Roman gold works, close to the town of Valongo, have left many evidences, in levels, galleries, and excavations, unmistakeably Roman, but lately nothing has been done here, excepting some dilatory explorations for antimony. Auriferous quartz is in great abundance in this belt, which I propose to speak of in my next, before proceeding any further eastward. JOHN CALVERT, C.E.

Copper Hill, Stickelpath, July 19.

MINING IN PORTUGAL—OPORTO MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As readers of the Journal, the directors of this company thank you for what you say of "Mining in Portugal" in last week's Journal, but they beg to state that Mr. King's report, although it is the property of this company, was published without their sanction or knowledge.

They have thought it right, and likely in the end to be the best for the company's interest, not to publish *any* report until the mine should be actually the company's property. At much inconvenience to themselves individually, they have acted accordingly; and they think that all who have had to do with the obtaining of foreign mines will admit that they have taken the fairest course. The directors have other reports, speaking even more favourably of the mine than Mr. King does.

They expect to receive, within the next few days, the decree granting the final concession of the mine to the company, which has already an establishment in Portugal, under a decree of the Portuguese Government. Upon its arrival here they purpose to publish a prospectus.

Upon the points in Mr. King's report disputed by Mr. Calvert, who had opportunities of examining the mine whilst he was in the company's service, the directors offer no observation at present.

Essex-street, July 20. E. J. JOHNSTON, Sec.

PETROLEUM,—WHAT IS IT?

SIR,—Doth its name not signify PITXOIL, or is it the matter of coal, or are rock oils but the off-spring from coal rocks? Now, if rock oil were the mother of rock coal, then would not petroleum springs be the natural material to exhibit their various parent-ages; from a little soft pap to a great hard papa? And if rock oils and coal were ever originally allied, ought they not to show far greater natural affinity for each other than being merely classed as hydro-carbons, from being more or less similarly conflagrateable? And yet on analysis each gives out several properties not to be found in the other, not only in their solid matters and colours, but their very gasses materially differ. To argue that coal beds are but consolidated petroleum, is to suppose that rock oils were prior to vegetation; else how could trees get embodied in their basons, or where did the tarry oily tarry from, to fill up such immense beds as *only* the English coal fields exhibit, more particularly where there are several intermediate stratifications of different minerals, that show no symptoms of ever being *tar*-red; and, besides, if coal is but tarry oils solidified, it ought to be the nature of such oils to carbonise vegetation when under saturation: and yet who ever saw the channel to any coal basin where its oleaceous streams first ran in to deluge any isolated area of vegetation, or where any overplus must have run out when over full; or did the ligneous species tarry themselves to bathe in any tarry lake, or the petroleaceous matter issue from regions unknown, so as to give the vegetable co(r)pses a dressing? At any rate, whoever found any large area of vegetation entombed in any other but some carboniferous formation, such as coal, peat, &c.? Hence, to speculate that rock oils and coal rocks are of similar origin can only be to begin from the creation of all earthly materiality, and not to idealise subsequent reproductions as of the same nature that are under different forms, merely because they can be made to show a few things alike; for what is it but the difference in form, weight, colour, and taste that creates every variety on earth? To attempt to prove that Nature makes one thing from another (except in a few minor changes) is somewhat like the theory promulgated in "The Vestiges of Creation," pretending to show that every series is but a gradation from others, and yet make out the first came from nothing.

That sound philosophical investigations may often throw a clearer perception on many things there can be no doubt, more particularly when such enquiries are confined to effects, and not to those causes over which the Supreme Creator controls, so as to make out that Providence is but haphazard, as the instant men start hypotheses to annul the specialities of Nature, or put forth theories where the arguments cut equally both ways, there can be no end to the controversy; for if petroleum is made by any other action from coal, there must be some residual fragments close by, besides a portion undergoing its mutations; and if coal were made, or being made, from petroleum, how is it that coal is not more homogeneous, and so deposit its densest sediments at the bottom, and not to lie in layers and strata of different thicknesses, as most coal fields do?

Therefore no theory, however plausible, can ever substantiate itself that does not prove its deduction in some natural way, by either demonstrating the fundamental basis of either coal or petroleum to be some surplus gaseous condensation brought about by the mist-eras of creation, like some vegetative re-conversions gradually forming themselves by solar agency acting on the gaseous constituents of H. N. and C. &c., in similar *modus operandi* as all other earthy matter is arranged; also either classing the three, or neither, but some absolute product perfected in the laboratory of this world by natural causes and effects, irrespective of any priority. It will then be found that oils and coal rocks are formed independent of each other; and yet there may be oils and substances found to partake of similar inflammables, that are neither coal or petroleum, but as dissimilar in nature as air from water, quails from partridges, rats from mice, and other resemblants.

Oh *gemina geniculatum!* to imagine that any black-hard stone could dissolve into TIERS to soft oil, or that internal lakes could gelatinate and germinate to solid coal by apophthora principles too *deep* for me to comprehend, because, after a series of experiments, I can come to no other conclusion than that rock oils are neither more nor less than natural indigenous formations, with no more relationship to coal than many other isolated changes in nature. In fact, I make out rock oils to be chiefly produced by a quiescent admixture of hydrogenic with mephetic air. That is, earthy gases hydrogenised in the intercostal regions of the earth, somewhat similar that air is often decomposed by water; and such may be inferred from the specific gravity of petroleum being usually with never more than 4 per cent. of carbon in its constituents, whereas coal contains from 1·25 to 1·75 spec. grav., and contains from 50 to 98 per cent. of carbonaceous materials. Nevertheless, I admit both petroleum and certain coals may be made to produce a great portion of bituminous products. Thus, so far, they have ingredients in common, and yet petroleum may be extracted from swine stone, and other minerals, which coal cannot be found in anything else but its own indurated species.

Nevertheless, that petroleum partakes more of the nature of carburetted hydrogen than anything else may be proved in many ways, as it can be made so hydrogenised as to catch fire and explode from its own subtle vapours; and yet such volatility is not in the exhalations from coal, but much lighter than coal gas, and far less offensive to the nose, but more injulous to the sight, as it can be made so pervading as to seriously affect the optic nerves.

Lastly, the limpid spirit of petroleum is very distinct from any liquid spirit from coal, as the one is drinkable, the other nauseous, for by merely condensing the vapour of good petroleum in liquid * * * , and distilling the same, an alcoholic spirit can be so rectified that might truly be styled liquid fire—"hell-fire gin," or spirit of the world, where it is so abundant and elastic as to force its way to the upper air, through many a B-ORE; and in so doing does any scientific person suppose that rock oil ascends by the force of its own inclination to find a level, like other fluids? If so, where are the fountain sources above; or is not the pressure from below due to the elasticity of the uncondensed vapours therein forcing it to expand, like many springs on high hills being forced to move upwards by the condensed spring of its carbogenic gases (like soda and other waters); for whether any confined vapour be classed as carburetted or carbonic gas, or what not, they are all elastic in their mephitic exhalations. As the most inflammable gas that soars to the dome of any dark, damp coal pit can be either rectified, collected, exploded, or made to gradually burn as a lamp, or it can be converted into an oily spirit, similar to pure petroleum; whereas the dense carbonic gas cannot be induced to give any oil, but only an inert and incombustible liquid; at least, so far as my analyses have yet produced.

That even pious Job knew of the existence of both rock oil and coal the Bible testifies, but whether that old philosopher knew their respective natures and origin better than modern savans is a question not very easily answered. G. F. OGLE, C.E.

MINING IN MAIDEN GROUND.

SIR,—In certain parts of Cornwall, abounding, no doubt, with mineral, and decidedly with the indications of it, an almost incredible number of lodes are totally unknown to the mining public, and no matter what might be opened up in these districts in the shape of a promising undertaking for speculation, anything short of a handsome, actually paying-mine, would be passed over as though it were a mere myth, and not worthy of notice. Alas, for many poor shareholders; their pockets would be better lined had they in many cases turned their attention to new districts instead of the old. Some miles in the north-west of Launceston is a district tried only to this extent:—Some 12 years since, one of the lodes was opened up to a depth of 5 fathoms, and several hundred weights of rich silver-lead ore taken therefrom, producing 46¼ ozs. of silver to the ton. The few adventurers, however, lacked the needful funds to put up the requisite machinery imperative for further development, and the enterprise fell to the ground. Assistance was sought, but in vain, through the then, and even more so now, execrated detestable, and sickening exclamation, "Oh, but it's maiden ground!" Of course, it is well known there are greater risks in exploring untried ground, but what would readers say to a two hours' stroll before breakfast, and having a dozen different lodes or more pointed out to them; this might easily be accomplished in at least one district in Cornwall; one lode alone can be traced seven miles in length, and in some of the streams when the east and west and caunter lodes pass through, you might, by treading your-self with a small pick or hammer, be amused in the summer months with tracing rich-looking spar, containing malleable copper ore, a diversion not everywhere to be met with, and again you may be introduced to a lode 10 fms. wide, composed of gossan, which I have had opened up. These are stern facts, which I shall be happy to prove to any person or persons wishing to take an interest with me in the matter.

The mining and metal market being so inactive at the present time, speculators will hardly be found to invest in new mining operations; but, then, very different is the case with precious metal, silver, the falling off of the supply during the past few years has been known to be remarkably great. The ground I mention, which positive facts have proved to be so rich for silver, even at its present trifling, working is surely deserving a trial, and to say the least, if speculation it can be called, it certainly merits a place in the category of promising ones. The district is entirely new, and requires only a moderate amount of capital to work it. I trust my remarks may be the cause of drawing into the vential and practical men into the district to judge for themselves, and thereby that capital may be embarked in it, and crowned with success. T. J. B.

Dalston, N.E., July 19.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (IRELAND).

SIR,—At a meeting of shareholders in this company (Mr. J. Conolly presiding) an unfair attack was made upon Mr. Josiah H. Hitchins, the discoverer of the Devon Great Consols, a man whose intelligence, practical experience, and honour have won for him a reputation co-extensive with the interests of mining. It appears that Mr. Hitchins made a report upon the property of the Carysfort Company unfavourable to the prosecution of the undertaking. The directors were anxious to go on with it, notwithstanding such a report, and the protests of a large body of shareholders. In order to justify their conduct, they represent Mr. Hitchins as having privately said that at a certain depth a lode would be found. They conceive that by involving Mr. Hitchins in the inconsistency of making to *somebody, somewhere*, a statement inconsistent with his report they invalidate his testimony altogether, and exonerate themselves. Why do they not publish the report? This would be an honest, frank, and manly course. The public could then decide how far Mr. Hitchins's reasons were convincing. Instead of this, they give last say evidence that Mr. Hitchins thought *some* ore would be met *somewhere* under the surface if they would dig for it. Possibly Mr. Hitchins might think so, and yet very justly and sensibly make a report dissuasive of the further prosecution of the enterprise. It is, however, equally probable that Mr. Hitchins never made any such statement. It has all the appearance of what Irish logicians call "a false fact." The directors may rely upon it the public will give no credence to such an *ex parte* statement. Nothing will satisfy, or ought to satisfy, but the publication of the report which Mr. Hitchins has made. There is a good old book which gives a reason why men love darkness rather than light, of which the conduct of the directors naturally reminds us. If they do not fear the day let them put forth the whole case. Mr. Hitchins is too well known and too much respected for any report of his not to receive attention and deliberation from all persons honestly interested. AN INVERNS.

CAST-STEEL.—Prof. Fleury, of New York, says—"The manufacture of cast-steel in large masses is of recent date. It is said that Mr. Kelley, of this country, having established his claim for priority of invention of the so-called Bessemer process, now called the "Pneumatic" (this is the name process, is prosecuting all who work under the Bessemer patent. To Mr. Bessemer, however, and to his untiring perseverance the most credit is due for the successful introduction of the pneumatic process in Europe, and had it not been for him Mr. Kelley or any other claimant of this important improvement would likely have been obliged to wait many years before it would have found a practical introduction into this country.

Steel is now manufactured in Pittsburgh that can rival with the best European brands, and if they continue in their efforts to improve, it is not impossible that American will stand at the head of the steel trade. Germany is now ahead of England—Krupp's colossal establishment at Essen, in 'Prussia, where over 8000 workmen are employed, is manufacturing cast-steel in enormous masses. Mr. Krupp keeps his processes strictly secret; nobody is admitted to certain parts of his establishment, and, therefore, very little is known as to the manner of casting these large masses of steel. He is reported to employ puddled steel, prepared in a great measure from mesen spiegeleisen, and to melt it in crucibles, each containing 70 lbs. or more of steel. It is stated that the contents of the crucibles are first poured into a ladle, similar in principle to that described under the Bessemer process; and that there is an arrangement by which, at a given signal, the crucibles can be raised up by the stokers in the cellar. He is also said to use the pneumatic process on a large scale. Krupp's tyres and rails have no equal, and are exported to all parts of the world.—*Oil News and Mining Journal of Pittsburgh.*

DIAMONDS.—Prof. Gœppert's long-expected prize essay "On the Vegetable Nature of Diamonds" has recently been published, illustrated by coloured plates. Experiments show that diamonds cannot be produced by Plutonic agency, as they become black when subjected to a high temperature. That they are, on the contrary, of Neptunian origin, and were at one time in a soft condition, is proved not only by the impressions of grains of sand and crystals on the surface of some of them, but also by the enclosures of certain foreign bodies, such as other crystals, germinating fungi, and even vegetable structure of a higher organisation. If Prof. Gœppert's conclusions be accepted, confirming and extending as they do the views held by Newton, Brewster, and Liebig, diamonds seem to be the final product of the chemical decomposition of vegetable substances.—*Athenæum.*

A valuable service of plate has been presented to Mr. J. D. Carne, now manager of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, by the citizens of Cork, on his retirement from the management of the National Bank of that city.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Progress has just been reported for 1864 to the shareholders in the Austrian Railway Company, which is also engaged in metallurgical and mining enterprises. It appears that the nett revenue derived from the company's mines, ironworks, and estates, experienced in 1864 a very considerable diminution. On the one hand, the continued crisis in metallurgical industry, and the constantly increasing fall in the sale prices of iron and other metals, gravely affected the results obtained from the working of the company's blast furnaces, forges, and metallic works; and the insufficiency of orders for the Vienna engine manufactory was reflected in a new loss for that establishment. On the other hand, 1864 experienced the reaction of the disasters of the preceding year, and the diminution of the population of the Banat acted in an unfortunate manner on the recovery of taxes due. The stock-taking enforced by the circumstances through which metallurgical industry has passed, has besides given rise to a reduction in the value of the stores held of 36,418*l.*, which has been supported by the year 1864, although the causes of that reduction are not attributable solely to the working of that exercise. The nett profit, which but for this operation would have been 58,947*l.*, was thus reduced to 22,529*l.* We must remark, besides, that the revenue account of the mines, ironworks, and estates of the company supported last year an exceptional charge of 12,337*l.* for works executed at the cost of revenue. The collieries of the company produced last year a nett profit of 41,946*l.*, reduced by the diminution in the value of the inventory to 39,126*l.* The production of coal last year was 373,068 tons, a total of 46,849 tons in excess of the extraction of the preceding year. The sale notably exceeded the production, and the results of the year, which were better than those of 1863, would have been superior in a more marked degree if, independently of the reduction in the inventory, grave accidents, fires, and slips of earth, which occurred at the commencement of 1864 in the Sobochleben lignites mine had not burthened the year's working with a loss of 2828*l.* In consequence of these accidents, the Sobochleben Mine only produced, in 1864, 33,512 tons of lignites, instead of 49,127 tons in 1863. The distillation establishment of Steyerdorf delivered to the Orawitza Manufactory 717 tons of rough oil. This establishment is now complete, and in a position to deliver annually 850 tons of oil at least, at a sufficiently low and yet remunerative price. The Orawitza Works delivered, in 1864, 909 tons of refined oil from schist, and 23 tons of paraffin, or more than twice the production of 1863. Nevertheless, the season balanced itself with a loss of 1000*l.*, of which the company supports two-thirds, or 690*l.* The increase in the production of the Steyerdorf Works will in future enable this establishment to meet workers and work at a profit. A notable increase is observed in the employment of mine-oil. The mines and metallic works of the company yielded, in 1864, a profit of 553*l.* The reduction of 1428*l.* here indicated, as compared with 1863, arises especially from the fall in the price of copper, and from the fact that the sale has been very limited, in consequence of the idleness of the distilleries in Hungary and Servia. Notwithstanding a rather large production, and sale prices as satisfactory as the quantity of iron made, the ironworks account balanced itself in 1864 by a profit of 771*l.* only, which was changed into a loss of 24,511*l.* by the stock-taking previously mentioned. The production in the company's ironworks amounted last year to 12,824 tons of charcoal-made pig, 5759 tons of coke-made pig, 1850 tons of casting-pig, 4594 tons of miscellaneous iron, and 3010 tons of rails, of which 2728 tons were made at the Anina. With the exception of the rails of the Anina, the sale of iron exceeded the production, but the considerable fall in prices resulting from the generally suffering state of metallurgical industry did not allow the company to realise such profits as the production gave the management a fair right to expect would be obtained. The directors do not rely on any very great improvement in the selling prices, but they are making every effort on the one hand to reduce the cost of production, and on the other hand to open up new outlets for their products. In 1864, it it is stated, they realised notable progress in this direction, especially as regards the sale of pig. As regards the Anina works, the absence of orders has led the directors of late to stop the working of the forge. This necessity is all the more regrettable, since this forge had attained, in respect to quality of products and their return prices, a very satisfactory state of affairs. The directors are still maintaining in activity the blast-furnace at the works, in order to run off part of the stock of minerals, and also because the admittedly superior quality of the pig produced for casting purposes secures, at least, a partial sale of the production. The position of the engine manufactory at Vienna experienced but a slight improvement in 1864. The causes of non-success noted in 1863 have still continued, and it was only towards the end of the year that some orders for locomotives and trucks were received, which will benefit the operations of the current year. The production of the works in 1864 was reduced to five locomotives and 136 goods trucks. A few other operations of secondary importance were also carried on, but the accounts of the works for 1864 show, on the whole, a loss of 2365*l.*

As a general rule, it may be said that the price of copper has remained unchanged on the foreign markets. As regards tin there has been no very striking change on the Amsterdam and Rotterdam markets. Banca remains nominally at 56 fls., and might be obtained a little below that rate. There have been no variations at Paris. At Hamburg the article has been in very little demand, but has remained without change. There has been no business at Berlin, and the same may be said of the Cologne and Stettin markets, where the article maintains itself nominally at previous rates. No notable change has arisen in the lead markets. At Paris rough French has made 21*l.* 4s., and Spanish 21*l.* 12s. per ton. At Hamburg soft German has regained a little favour. The article has been dealt in more freely at Berlin at previous rates; on the whole, prices may be said to be a little firmer. Soft refined leads have been in some demand at Cologne for export. At Rotterdam quotations have been nominal. Zinc maintains itself in a favourable position, and is the only metal which gives rise at present to important transactions. At Hamburg affairs have shown animation at advanced rates. At Breslau the article has been in a good position; and, notwithstanding moderate transactions, rough Silesian has maintained itself at Paris at 23*l.* 4s. per ton.

In the St. Dizier district the works have a relative activity—as much, in fact, as is admitted by the state of the water-courses. After a rain extending over two days drought had again set in. No contracts for pig are reported. Irons are held firmly, first-class rolled making 8*l.* 12s. to 8*l.* 16s.; merchants' beaten iron, 10*l.* 12s. to 11*l.*; axles, 11*l.* 8s. to 11*l.* 12s.; and machine No. 20, 9*l.* 4s. per ton. An establishment of the St. Dizier group has concluded a small contract for conduit pipes, at the rate of 6*l.* 8s. per ton. The castings are to be produced with 75 per cent. of charcoal, and 25 per cent. of coke. The Maubeuge siderurgical works have carried the price of iron to 7*l.* 16s. per ton, and have changed the rate between classes from 4s. to 6s. per ton. Quotations support themselves pretty well in the Lyons district, especially for plates; in the West quotations are feeble, in consequence of the competition of Belgian iron, which now comes regularly by Antwerp steamers. Notwithstanding the closing of the Decazeville Works, affairs are difficult in the South. The syndicate of forge-masters has just published a historical sketch of the position of French siderurgy. Annexed are the figures referring to production and prices during the past ten years:—

Year.	Production.	First-class iron.	Rails.
1855	Tons 147,000	£15 0 0	£11 16 0 per ton.
1856	163,000	15 0 0	12 16 0 "
1857	153,000	13 6 0	11 8 0 "
1858	141,000	12 4 0	10 16 0 "
1859	160,000	10 10 0	10 8 0 "
1860	98,000	10 2 0	8 8 0 "
1861	154,000	9 10 0	8 12 0 "
1862	205,000	9 10 0	8 8 0 "
1863	200,000	9 4 0	7 12 0 "
1864	204,000	8 16 0	7 8 0 "

These totals are very significant, since they show that, notwithstanding a reduction of 40 per cent. in the price of rolled iron and rails, the production has increased by about one-third in the last ten years.

The Belgian Government has presented to the Chambers an important *projet de loi*, modifying again the Customs' legislation of Belgium. According to this *projet de loi*, pig-iron, which now pays an import duty of 8s., will pay only 4s. The duty on iron, which is now 2s. 6d., will be reduced first to 1s. 8d., and then to 10d. In July, 1866, worked pig will pay 2s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. only after July, 1866, instead of 3s. 4d. at present. Worked iron will pay only a duty of 4s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. after July, 1866. The duty on unworked steel will be reduced to 4s. 2d. Engines and machinery, which now pay 1*l.* 12s. per ton, will pay only 1*l.* 4s. and 16s.; and the duties on iron and steel will be reduced successively from 2*l.* 8s. to 2*l.*, and 1*l.* 12s. per ton. Rolled zinc and lead will enter free of duty. As regards tin-plates, the duty, which is now 5s. per ton, will be reduced immediately to 4s. 2d., and in July, 1866, to 2s. 6d. per 2 cwts. This measure of Customs' reform has been the subject of much discussion. A topic especially agitated has been the question whether the pig-iron of the Moselle will not sustain under the new duties a serious competition with the Belgian works. The blast-furnaces will be placed in excellent conditions of production in respect to raw material. The minerals which they work will cost them very little, but, on the other hand, they will have to pay somewhat more for combustible than the Belgian blast furnaces. Quotations of rolled irons have been a little better supported of late, in consequence of the hopes entertained of a good autumn season. At the same time the state of affairs remains very indecisive. The Royal Administration of the Sarrebruck (Prussia) Collieries, has decided on making an advance of 6d. per ton in the price of its coal. This advance will affect the coal obtained from almost all the pits. The new tariff will come into force on Aug. 1. The miners of the Haut Flenu have been on strike. In the Couchant de Mons there has been some falling off in orders, but the groups of Charleroi and the Centre are in a relatively better position.

THE COAL MINES OF THE WORLD.—M. A. Burat, in a work entitled "Situation de l'Industrie Houillere en 1864," gives the following as the statistics of the extent of known coal fields and their annual production:—

	Extent in acres.	Tons.
British Isles	3,879,470	86,000,000
France	864,850	10,000,000
Belgium	370,650	10,000,000
Prussia and Saxony	741,300	12,000,000
Austria and Bohemia	296,520	2,500,000
Spain	370,650	400,000
North America	74,130,000	20,000,000
Total	79,453,440	140,900,000

As regards France, the coal basin of the Loire, which is only 61,775 acres in extent, furnishes 3-10ths of the whole of the coal raised in that country.

MECHANICAL VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES.—As an instance of what may be done with mechanical ventilation, it is stated that with a Lemielle's machine, 7·20 metres (9·418 cubic yards) diameter, and 5·15 metres (6·736 cubic yards) high, in use at the Bois de Boussu Colliery, in Belgium, 30 cubic metres (39·241 cubic yards) of air per second is obtained, with the engine running 15 double strokes per minute.

DRAINAGE INTO RIVERS.—The Towns Improvement Act Clauses Act, 10 and 11 Vict., c. 34, s. 24, does not authorise the creation of a nuisance by rendering the water unfit for human and animal use, in the drainage of towns into public rivers thereby directed. But the Court of Chancery will not interfere on a case of merely prospective injury. The nuisance must be actual and existing, and not future, however strongly the apprehension of injury may be supported by scientific evidence. This was the holding of Vice-Chancellor Wood, in the case of the Attorney-General v. the Corporation of Kingston-on-Thames.

Meetings of Public Companies.

ESTATES INVESTMENT COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, at which Sir WILLIAM SMITH (the Chairman of the board of directors) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said that the present meeting had not been convened in a formal manner, because the directors felt that no time should be lost in affording to the shareholders every information and explanation they might be desirous to obtain. Those explanations had already been given to a section of the shareholders who had applied for them, but the directors thought it would be convenient to invite all the shareholders together, in order to answer any question that might be put to them. He might mention that most of the directors, when application was made to them to join the board, were very unwilling that the company should be prematurely launched, or that it should be brought before the public without a reasonable prospect of success, and with that view applied to Mr. W. Sarl, the vendor of the estates—in fact, the promoter of the company—to give an undertaking, which had already been published. As to the legal bearing of that undertaking he should not trouble himself, as any remarks upon that point would much better come from the company's solicitor; but he might mention that it was satisfactory to the directors, and that they allowed the prospectus to go forth to the public, to whom they did not think it would have been fair not to have stated that 2000 of the first issue had been undertaken by other parties. Before the prospectus was issued, the directors had agreed amongst themselves neither to be buyers or sellers of shares, and to have nothing whatever to do with the state of the market.

Mr. POPE (a director) stated that he had joined the board entirely upon the faith of Messrs Driver's report upon the value of the property. He neither knew the Chairman nor Mr. Sarl till he became a director. He still believed the prospectus to be strictly true, and that, although 10,000*l.* had been added to the purchase-money, the Messrs. Driver were still of opinion that the estates would return 80 per cent. upon the capital invested. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the directors had nothing to do with Mr. Sarl except as the vendor of the estate; and, in dealing with him in that capacity, they had to be guided by Messrs. Driver's valuation. Mr. Sarl was to be paid 105,000*l.* upon one estate, and 45,000*l.* upon another. The valuation showed a probable return of 80 per cent. upon the purchases; and, under these circumstances, the directors thought themselves perfectly justified in signing the contract. They were persuaded that the prospects of the company were now a great deal better than when the prospectus was issued, if only they were enabled to develope its resources; but it would be impossible for them to do so if shareholders did not pay their calls. (Hear, hear.) He mentioned that there had been paid to Mr. Sarl on account 11,000*l.*, in sums of 3000*l.*, 6000*l.* and 2000*l.*; and, as the sum agreed to be paid to him on allotment was 17,500*l.*, there was still a balance due of 6500*l.* The Sellers Park estate, for which 105,000*l.* was to be paid, was producing a nett rental which, of course, enabled an estimate of value to be readily arrived at. As regards the other estate, he and other members of the board had spent some hours in going over it, and his knowledge of the value of property fully corroborated Messrs. Driver's estimate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. FIELD (Field, Son, and Wood) said that the company was formed upon statements with regard to the profit to be derived from certain estates purchased by the directors; and, if any doubt existed as to the credibility of statements put forward under the authority of Messrs. Driver, or anyone else, that was, perhaps, the most essential point to which the attention of the meeting could be directed, for if there was reason to suppose that false statements had been made with regard to the value of the property the best thing for them all was to get out of the company as fast as they could. The opposition which had arisen among certain shareholders had been founded upon the idea that there had been a misstatement in the prospectus with regard to the number of shares taken up. It might very fairly be a matter of opinion whether the statement of the prospectus was or was not not strictly justified. The explanation of the directors was that before they issued the prospectus they obtained from Mr. Sarl a written agreement to subscribe for a certain number of shares, and that they were perfectly justified in framing the prospectus in accordance with that agreement. He had had a great deal of experience in the formation of public companies, and almost invariably parties were asked at the preliminary meeting how many shares they would take; and he, as a broker, had frequently mentioned a number, not intending to put the name of his firm down for that quantity, but as the number which he thought in his connection he could place. In such cases directors might justly be allowed to put forward those numbers in their appeal to the public for subscriptions; and in this case they were certainly justified in their statement, having a payment to make by which they could bind the vendor to his agreement. (Hear, hear.) As far as he was concerned, he thought the directors were fully justified in the statements they had put forward with respect to the number of shares applied for, and if the meeting came to the conclusion that the allotment had been made consistently with those statements all the business with Mr. Sarl and the company was *bona fide*, and all they had to do was to apply themselves to the success of the enterprise. (Hear, hear.)

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if Mr. Sarl's application had been acted upon?—The CHAIRMAN replied that 2510 shares had been allotted to Mr. Sarl and his nominees.

Mr. M'NEIL said his name appeared as one of the nominees, though he was entirely unknown to Mr. Sarl, and only subscribed on the statement of the prospectus that only a small number of shares would be offered to the public.

Mr. SEBAG said that he had written for 100 shares, and had the whole number allotted to him, whereas Mr. Field had written for 50 shares, but had only 20 allotted to him. They had on that occasion nothing to do with the question whether all these had made a good or bad bargain, but they had to ascertain whether everything had been honest and above board—whether the transaction had been such as would be approved of by the Committee of the Stock Exchange. (Cheers.) If not less than 2500 shares had been subscribed for by Mr. Sarl and his nominees, the allottees had not a leg to stand upon, but if they could show that a less number had been allotted to Mr. Sarl, there had been improper conduct, and the allottees were entitled to get their money back. He suggested that Mr. Harris, a member of the legal profession, and Mr. Pawle, a member of the Stock Exchange, should meet the company's solicitor, in order to ascertain whether the statements could be substantiated that less than the 2500 shares had been allotted to Mr. Sarl. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. FIELD mentioned that, before he became connected with the company, he made full enquiries as to the value of the property, and that he had had in no way, directly or indirectly, anything whatever to do with the allotment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WILLIAM SARL on rising was received with cheers. He commenced by stating that he supposed he might be allowed to occupy the attention of the meeting for a short time, seeing that his remarks would be in answer to certain charges which had been made against him, and to which he had not previously had an opportunity of replying. In the first place, he might state that he quite agreed with much, very much, that had fallen from Mr. Sebag, whose speech was one of fairness and candour, and he (Mr. Sarl) could but wish that such an excellent example had been followed at the meeting recently held. The present was the first time the directors had had an opportunity of meeting the charges which had been made against them, the whole of which were most unfounded and untrue. He did not object to charges being brought against him if those who made them would only act as Englishmen, if not as English gentlemen, by making those charges when the party against whom they were made was present to reply to them. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Pawle intended to make charges against the company, and personal charges against him (Mr. Sarl), he thought the least that Mr. Pawle could have done, in common courtesy and fairness, would have been to have invited him (Mr. Sarl) to have been present, and thus afford him an opportunity of reply. There could be no doubt that Mr. Pawle had a perfect right to convene a private meeting (as the circular which had been placed in his hands stated it was to be), but he (Mr. Sarl) did not understand a private meeting to be one at which the reporters of the public press were present, and where *ex parte*, if not unfounded, statements were to be made. From a copy of the short-hand writer's notes of what took place at that meeting, he (Mr. Sarl) did not hesitate to say that Mr. Pawle had made statements which were thoroughly *ex parte* and perfectly untrue, and could not but express great surprise that such a respectable journal as the *Daily News* had published a report of that meeting, containing, as it did, personal reflections upon him, without an opportunity of offering any explanation. (Hear, hear.) The first question to which he would advert was as to whether the directors had fairly allotted the shares. Now, Mr. Pawle had stated that upon the strength of the statement in the prospectus that there were only 2500 shares to be applied for, he (Mr. Pawle) had written for his shares. Well, what had Mr. Pawle to complain of, seeing that he had had allotted to him the number of shares for which he had applied. (Hear, hear.) What was the inference? Why, that if there had been 5000 shares to be applied for Mr. Pawle would have applied for double the number he had applied for. (Hear, hear.) And, further, he should like to know whether Mr. Pawle was not the author of those anonymous letters which had been published in the newspapers, so seriously reflecting upon the conduct of certain gentlemen. Mr. Pawle stated he went to the office of the company, and asked to see a list of the allottees, which was furnished him by the secretary; and he found the remarkable circumstance that out of the shares applied for 1360 had been withdrawn prior to allotment. Now, the history of that was this—Mr. Brocklebank wrote for 200 shares, upon a distinct understanding that he should have a seat at the board, thinking very highly of the company, but that if he did not get a seat his application would be withdrawn; and there were two other applications, one from Mr. Maynard, and the other from Mr. Goodman, which were made upon the condition that the former was to be appointed the auditor, and the latter the secretary. But the chief point to which he wished to draw attention was with respect to his subscription for 2510 shares. The directors held his agreement to subscribe for those shares (a copy of which he read). It was to the effect that he would subscribe for 2510 shares, and requested the directors to allot that number to him or his nominees, in such manner as he might hereafter direct at the time of the allotment. Now, Mr. Pawle himself had stated that he had found that Mr. Sarl's list of applications was for 3615 shares. He (Mr. Sarl) signed an agreement to take 2510 shares, but through himself and his nominees there had really been applied for no less than 3615 shares. Mr. Pawle further stated that he took considerable trouble—and, no doubt, he had left no stone unturned—to find out whether the whole of those were his (Mr. Sarl's) nominees or not, and Mr. Pawle says he found out that in Mr. Sarl's list there were 745 shares which were not applied for by his nominees. Even admitting that to be the case, if they deducted 745 from the 3615—the number for which he had applied—there still remained 2870, or 360 more than he had agreed to take. (Cheers.) As to how those 745 shares came to be put down as applied for by his nominees, he explained that some time before the company came out, and, therefore, before the shares were at a premium, he went to two brokers—one of them through one of the directors—and asked them what number of shares they would be able to place by the payment of the proper commission. They agreed to place a certain number, for which he had paid commission, and in that number the 745 shares were comprised. Under those circumstances, he thought the meeting would agree with him that he had a perfect right to include those shares in his list, although some of the gentlemen who thus applied now disclaimed being among his nominees. All he could say upon this point was that he fully agreed with the suggestion made by Mr. Sebag—which was a very fair one—and if it were found by the two solicitors that his statements were not strictly correct, he would sweep off the whole of his nominees and subscribe for the shares himself. (Cheers.) As regards the question of the 10,000*l.*, all he could say was that he did not purchase estates and sell them at the same price. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") He purchased the Sellers Park estate in December, 1864, long before the company was thought of, and paid several thousand pounds deposit upon it. Mr. Pawle had described the affair "as a family compact, and that Mr. Sarl and the directors were a friendly lot." In answer to that, he (Mr. Sarl) could inform Mr. Pawle that he never saw any of the directors, with the exception of Mr. Spratt (and he had known that gentleman only two months before the company came out), till he met them the very day the prospectus was issued. (Hear, hear.) He could have sold the property for a much higher price than 105,000*l.*, and there was a large income upon it, more than sufficient to pay the interest upon the purchase-money. He had offered to leave 70,000*l.* on mortgage as long as the company liked, and before the proceedings of Mr. Pawle had increased that sum to 80,000*l.*, leaving the company only 20,000*l.* to find. (Cheers.) The income of the estate when developed would have given them a large dividend, while he was contented with 4 per cent. upon 80,000*l.* of the money; and negociations had been carried on during the past ten days which would probably pay the company at the rate of six months a very large dividend. (Hear, hear.) He had been told that Mr. Goldsmid, who was one of the dissentients, had sold 150 out of the 250 shares which had been allotted to him at 2½ prem.

Mr. GOLDSMID: I will take my solemn oath I never did.

Mr. SARL said if he found he had made an incorrect statement he would be ready at the proper time to to make an ample apology. He had been informed that Mr. Goldsmid went to the Imperial Bank, where he met Mr. Parry, who was transacting some business of the company. Mr. Goldsmid asked Mr. Parry if he could secure him 250 shares, upon which Mr. Parry replied that he could not in any way influence the allotment; but, at Mr. Goldsmid's special request, Mr. Bentham, the manager of the Imperial Bank, initiated his form of application. Before the allotment committee Mr. Parry repeated the conversation which took place, when the directors, exercising a wise discretion in not displeasing the bankers of the company, allotted the number of shares applied for. (Hear, hear.) Upon the receipt of the allotment letter Mr. Goldsmid went to the office of the company, and stated that the directors had allotted him a larger number of shares than he required; but suggested, as he and his friends held a large number of shares, that the market should be rigged. He (Mr. Sarl) did not say those were the exact words, but Mr. Parry's answer corroborated the statement, for he replied by saying—"Mr. Goldsmid, I am not the man to make such a suggestion to the directors, and if I did I should lose my place." Upon which Mr. Goldsmid said—"My brother is upon the Stock Exchange Committee, and if you don't do it, depend upon it you will never get a settlement." (Cries of "Shame, shame.") Mr. Field, the broker of the company, was told that, and represented it to Mr. Goldsmid's brother, the member of the Stock Exchange Committee, who being a respectable and honourable gentleman, stated that it was a most unwarrantable liberty for his brother to take. (Cries of "Shame.")

Mr. GOLDSMID: It's not true. It's not right to make such a statement about my brother.

Mr. SARL said that if he had made any incorrect statement, he was willing to retract it, and offer an ample apology.

Mr. GOLDSMID said that he had sold 20 shares, 10 at 3 and 10 at 2⅞ prem., and that he had bought them back at ⅞ dis., which was the only transaction he had had. He admitted that he went to the Imperial Bank, the bankers of the Estates Investment Company, and saw Mr. Bentham, and asked him to do his best to get him a few shares, for as they were at 3 prem., "it would be a nice little thing"—(Laughter),—and the more especially as there were only 2500 shares to be allotted to the public. (Renewed laughter.) And when he applied for 250 shares he did not suppose he would get them, and the more especially as a friend, with whom he had consulted, had stated that he did not think he (Mr. Goldsmid) would get more than 30 or 40 shares, but, notwithstanding that, he was allotted 250. It was true that he had called at the office and had seen Mr. Spratt upon the subject, but he would swear that he had never used the word "rig." He stated that he believed there had been more shares allotted to the public than ought to have been the case, if the statement was true that appeared in the *Daily News* to the effect that three times the number of shares to be allotted had been applied for.

The CHAIRMAN said that statement never came from the company.

Mr. GOLDSMID said that he was very much annoyed at the shares being at a discount, and admitted that he might have said he had a brother upon the Stock Exchange Committee; but he had never said that he would use his influence with him with regard to a settlement in the shares.—Mr. COPE considered that the discussion which had taken place must have convinced everyone that if wrong had been done it had not been with the sanction of the board. The directors should go through the facts with Mr. Sebag, and announce the result in another week.

Mr. BROWN expressed the surprise he had felt when the whole number of shares for which he applied were allotted to him, and complained that when he wrote asking for answers to a series of questions he received in reply the copy of a writ.—Mr. STEVENS (the solicitor to the company) considered that the board had taken a proper course in bringing the question at issue into a court of law.—Mr. HARRIS (the solicitor for the dissentient allottees) was anxious that some plan should be devised to save the cost of the nineteen actions, and suggested whether it might not be better to agree to facts, and take the opinion of some member of the bar, or fight the question upon the bill he had filed in Chancery.—Mr. NEALE considered the best course for the directors to pursue would be to call immediately a legal meeting, and forfeit the shares not paid up.

After some discussion, during which Mr. Pawle withdrew all the charges he had made against the directors, it was agreed, upon the proposal of Mr. Stevens, that the two solicitors should meet, and if possible agree to a statement of facts to be submitted to the Attorney-General. The meeting being informally convened, the Chairman declined to put any motion from the chair, and the meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman for the able and courteous manner in which he had conducted the proceedings.

THE TREWYDIR SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, St. Swithin's-lane, City, on Tuesday. The directors present were Messrs. Joseph Jennings (Chairman), John Vanner, Frederic Young, and George Lidgett. Reports of the directors and of the auditor, which had been previously sent to the shareholders, were taken as read. Reports from Mr. O. E. Hughes, of Trefriw, and Mr. Colliver, of Bangor, were read, stating that the prospects of the quarry were in every respect most satisfactory, the produce steadily increasing, the slates of large size and superior in quality to any that had been before seen, and, in fact, that there were but few quarries where the same class of slates is to be found; but that as the Trewydir Quarry was becoming so much larger in extent than was at first contemplated, the original small capital would not suffice for properly developing its resources.

The meeting was then made special, and a resolution was passed empowering the directors to raise additional capital to the extent of 30,000*l.* in preference shares, the present shareholders to have the first option of taking the same. Votes of thanks were passed to the directors and auditor.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, on Wednesday,

Mr. TURNLEY in the chair.

As stated in the notice, the meeting was convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of passing a resolution for voluntarily winding-up the company.

The CHAIRMAN suggested, before the consideration of the question for which the meeting had been convened was gone into, that the communications received from the company's mines should be submitted to the shareholders.

The MANAGER then read several extracts from the letters received from Dr. Cotter, and addressed to the Hon. Mr. Bonney. The first letter, dated Nuccaleena, May 5, was to the following effect:—

"I hope the company will not dissolve until the neighbourhood of the Oratunga has been more closely examined; in fact, if they do so I shall be disposed to venture a little on my own account rather than let the place be abandoned without further enquiry."

A second letter, dated May 20, says:—

"I have succeeded at last in obtaining the services of two miners—William Martin, who worked formerly at this mine, and Sampson Vincent, both good miners, and put them to work on Monday last to costean the discovery south of Oratunga. I have had to promise them 50s. per week each, 10s. of which they pay for rations, which, as well as the tools, I have had to carry for them on my saddle. I have paid them three visits during the week, the last yesterday. I have put them to expose the face of the lode, where it enters the creek on the north side, and they have cut a strong vein of peacock ore, inclining to the west at about 30° from the perpendicular, accompanied by a vein of carbonate of iron. The copper-bearing part of this bank is traversed by veins of copper, for the most part thin, but all running down apparently to meet the main vein. The width at the surface is about 40 ft., nearly one-fourth of which has been exposed, and I purpose, after cutting down the whole face, to cross the creek, and trench the lode across the south side. The enclosed sketch will, perhaps, render this explanation plainer. The men have put on one side about 4 cwts. of solid ore during the week. More work would have been done, but Mullooloo station was out of meat until Thursday, having been unable to find a beast, the cattle having taken to the plains since the rain. I intend to look at an outcrop of copper near the Two Brothers this afternoon; it can be traced all the way from from this mine; perhaps, it may turn out to be the best part of the Nuccaleena lode."

Mr. PAR considered that the most important thing for the present meeting to do was to investigate the statements that had been put forth when the company was formed. From facts which had been placed in his possession, he was prepared to prove that those statements were altogether false, and that the shareholders had been completely deceived by somebody. He was informed that the property was sold by three parties—Messrs. Chambers, Finke, and Paxton. As the two former were dead, Mr. Paxton was the only person to whom the shareholders had to look, and the more especially as he had understood that Mr. Paxton had taken the lion's share of the purchase-money of the property, which was 70,000*l.* He (Mr. Par) had also been informed that from the sections which Messrs. Chambers, Finke, and Paxton sold to the company for that large amount not one ounce of ore had been raised. The only remedy shareholders had was against Mr. Paxton; at any rate, the whole matter should be thoroughly investigated.

The CHAIRMAN believed that of the vendors the only one living was Mr. Paxton, and that he certainly had the lion's share of the purchase-money.

A SHAREHOLDER understood that Mr Taylor, at the last meeting, stated that somebody in the colony had undertaken to make an important discovery if he were paid 1000*l.*

Mr. TAYLOR believed that the person who sent a communication to that effect to Mr. Bonney was the son of Mr. Chambers.

The MANAGER said that no names were given.

Mr. PEARL suggested shareholders should at once pass a resolution to wind-up the affair.

The CHAIRMAN said that some time since he and his fellow-directors recommended that the company should be wound-up, but the shareholders decided upon continuing operations.—Mr. MONTROSER seconded the proposition, that the company be voluntarily wound-up.—Mr. FRIEZE advised the shareholders to see, in the first place, if they had not some remedy against Mr. Paxton. He maintained they had a remedy.

Mr. PAR said if Mr. Paxton were a man of honour he would meet the shareholders, and afford them some explanation.

Mr. FRIEZE said that Mr. Paxton ought to have been present, to answer any charges that might be brought against him.

Mr. TAYLOR had some knowledge of Mr. Paxton, and he believed that Mr. Par had been misinformed, but they could easily instruct their solicitor to see if the shareholders had any legal remedy. If the motion before the meeting were carried, there would be an end to the matter, and no ulterior action need be adopted.

Mr. PAR repeated that he had the best authority for stating that not one ounce of ore had been obtained from the sections for which the company paid Messrs. Chambers, Finke, and Paxton the sum of 70,000*l.*; for the ore that had been obtained was from the Nuccaleena Mine, for which the same parties endeavoured to get from the company a further sum of 15,000*l.*, but in which they did not succeed. There could be no question that if Mr. Paxton could disprove these facts, it was a duty he owed to himself to at once do so.

Mr. TAYLOR thought shareholders should not let the property pass from their hands until the truth of the statement had been tested, that when it was sold to the company the place whence the ore was taken out was covered over. That was the purport of the communication to Mr. Bonney; and the person who sent the communication further stated that for 5000*l.* he would point out a splendid course of ore. Mr. Bonney had sent these facts to Dr. Cotter, who was exploring with the view of finding out the deposit.

The CHAIRMAN said that some of the shareholders were strongly of opinion that the property should not be given up until it had been further explored.—Mr. SHARP said that all that Mr. Paxton knew about the mines which the company purchased was obtained from Mr. Finke, and upon whose statements he (Mr. Sharp) induced a great number of his personal friends to take an interest, and took 100 shares himself. Mr. Paxton knew no more about the property than any of the shareholders. When Mr. Finke came from Australia to this country, to make arrangements for the sale of the property, he brought with him a number of certificates from the Colonial Government.

A SHAREHOLDER: Could the company fix Mr. Paxton with fraud?—Mr. SHARP thought not.—Mr. PEARL said he believed the directors entered into the matter, believing it to be *bona fide*, but they had been deceived.—Mr. SHARP said that, previous to the formation of the company, the only director he knew was Mr. Turnley,

who was the only one that had stuck to the ship. He assured the shareholders that, as far as he had seen—and he was giving an independent opinion—the directors had done all in their power to develope the property, and to ascertain the real truth.

Mr. FRIEZE enquired the amount of the assets at present in hand?

The MANAGER replied that there was 500*l.* in the colony, and about a similar amount in this country. In addition to which there were arrears of calls amounting to 944*l.*

After some further discussion, the motion for the winding-up of the company voluntarily was put, when a question arose as to whether it was carried or otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN, however, declared that the proposition had been negatived.

Mr. PAR said, as the resolution had not been carried, the shareholders would, irrespective of the directors, have an opportunity of doing something with Mr. Paxton. They should appeal to him, as a man of honour, to see, now that the company was in its present condition, if he would not return some of the money he had received, or be compelled to do so by legal measures.

Mr. WILSON (a director) mentioned that Mr. Paxton had been written to and asked to attend, but had paid no attention to the request.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, yesterday,—Mr. PETER WATSON in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and approved.

A statement of accounts, made up to the end of May, showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 150*l.* 10s. 3d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows :—

July 19.—Fisher's Lode: During the last three months the 40 has been driven east of Annie's engine-shaft 5 fms., and communicated to the flat-rod shaft. This shaft has been sunk 7 fms., in order to accomplish this object. A part of this ground will be worked by tributers at a profit, so soon as the water falls off to enable us to do so. The lode in the end is worth 4*l.* per fm., the driving of which will be resumed in a few days. The shaftmen are at the present time engaged sinking the Pressure shaft, which is down 6 fms. 4 ft. below the 20; price for sinking, 14*l.* per fm. The lode in this level is very large, inasmuch that the sides of the level, as well as back and bottom, are yielding a large quantity of profitable tinstone. The 30 has been driven east of Grylls whim-shaft 16 fms., and is now under the Pressure shaft, and the men commenced rising in back, in order to make a communication as quickly as possible, which is hourly expected to be accomplished; the lode at this place is also very large, and when holed will enable us to set more tribute pitches at a great profit. The 20 is driven east of the Pressure shaft 11 fms., through a lode that will set on tribute, and leave a profit on working as soon as there is ventilation made to the level above; and, to effect this object, the end is suspended, and four men put to rise in the back towards a winze that is now sinking by four men in the bottom of the 10. Immediately on effecting a communication at these two points we shall set tribute, and drive the 20 east; the lode in this rise and winze is worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the bottom of the 20 there is a winze sunk 4 fms. through a lode worth 16*l.* per fathom; this winze is 7 fms. east of the Pressure shaft; therefore, we expect a rich run of tin-bearing ground for a considerable distance in the 30.—Standard Lode: The 12 has been extended in different directions 11 fms.; the lode and branches for all this distance has produced occasional stones of tin, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working. In the end at the present time we have got another intersection; this branch is crossing the lode in an oblique direction, and is 18 in. wide, worth 1*l.* 10s. per fm.; present price for driving, 17s. 6d. per fm. Our tribute setting for the present month is as follows:—Eight men, at 8s. in 1*l.*; two men, at 8s. 6d.; twelve men, at 9s.; six men, at 11s.; eight men, at 12s.; two men, at 13s. 4d.; nine men, at 14s., and four men, at 15s. in 1*l.*, at a standard of 50*l.* per ton, the tributers paying all expenses. There are employed in and on the mines 291 persons, including those dressing tin, &c. We have cleaned and sold 35 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. of black tin, amounting to 1773*l.* 4s. 11d. As regards future prospects, we consider our returns will be about 12 tons of black tin per month, and the monthly cost just the same amount as it has been during the last quarter.—EDWARD ROGERS, JAMES POPE.

The CHAIRMAN said he had much pleasure in meeting his co-proprietors upon the present occasion, because it afforded him an opportunity of congratulating them upon the greatly improved position of their property, financial and otherwise, but more especially upon the exceedingly favourable prospects which it presented. Most of the shareholders would, doubtless, recollect that, owing to the decline in the value of tin, and the temporary declension in the productiveness of the mine, they were compelled in January last to make a call of 30s. per share; but at the meeting in March the mine had so far improved as to require a call of not more than 17s. per share; and it could not fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders to find from the report just presented—such a report, indeed, as had not been presented for some considerable time past—that the condition and prospects of the mine were of that character that not only would no call be required upon the present occasion, but that the returns from the long run of rich tin ground in that portion of the sett acquired some 18 months since would, even at the present rate, and with tin at its present price, at least meet the current costs. (Hear, hear.) For some months past the returns had been gradually increasing; and now that the communication with the Pressure shaft had been effected, they might confidently expect the returns would be gradually and permanently augmented, inasmuch as they had a rich run of tin ground for some 180 fms. in length. He had seen their shares down to about 30s., and up to 36*l.*, and he hoped and trusted the time was not far distant when they would again see their property command its maximum market value. (Hear, hear.) He concluding by proposing that the report be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed.

Mr. W. WATSON (the purser), replying to a question, stated that every merchants' bill and liability were charged up as closely as possible.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE said it afforded him much pleasure to witness the results of the past few months' working of Wheal Grylls. It had brought the mine from a state of adversity into what may be termed that of a prosperous position. Having animadverted most strongly upon previous reports of Capt. Rogers, he was glad to see that the returns from the mine were now upon the increase, and fully corroborating what he promised at the last meeting—a mine that could return tin enough to pay its cost with the present low price of tin, and having a plant valued at 5000*l.*, surely was not a property to be despised even in the present dull period. The prospects, however, were vastly superior to that of almost any other period, seeing that they had just entered upon a run of valuable tin ground that had been proved for 180 fathoms in the level above. At the present time, therefore, he did not consider that Wheal Grylls was any speculation at 4*l.* to 5*l.* per share. At the time the shares were 33*l.* he did not think the prospects were so permanently good, and with a little rise in the price of tin they would attain a good price again.

Capt. ROGERS said that he felt fully convinced that he should realise the computations he had made in the report just read, and should there be an advance in the price of tin, the next quarter's operations would in all probability result in a satisfactory profit.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that, although the returns were increasing and the costs diminishing, yet full tutwork operations were being kept up.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what quantity of tin had been returned during the past three or four years?——The CHAIRMAN said that during the last three years and a half 640 tons of tin had been sold, which realised about 40,000*l.* Between 6000*l.* and 7000*l.* had been divided among the shareholders; and there had been expended in machinery and plant more than 5000*l.*

The motion adopting the report and accounts was then put and carried unanimously. The committee of management were re-elected, with thanks for past services. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market, during the early part of the week, continued very inactive; but an apparent change has taken place, showing a strong tendency to improvement, which, viewed in connexion with an advanced standard for copper ore, and the anticipated rise in tin, a more animated market may be expected, particularly as the present depressed quotations which are affixed to many leading mines afford an excellent opportunity of purchasing for a rise. WHEAL SETONS have been enquired for at minimum prices. WEST SETONS are quiet. CLIFFORDS have been done at lower prices than last notice. EAST BASSETS have been dealt in, but prices have fluctuated. WEST CHIVERTONS have been in better request, and continue firm. CHIVERTONS having been quoted lower, produced buyers, and left off much firmer. WHEAL BASSET and WHEAL BULLER have been very quiet. EAST CARN BREAS have been enquired for at minimum quotations. SOUTH CONDURROWS have been less active, and only dealt in at lower rates. ST. DAY UNITEDS have changed hands at nominal figures. FRANK MILLS have been done at lower prices, and less enquired for. GREAT LAXEYS continue firm, but rather quiet. GREAT NORTH LAXEYS have been more than ordinarily dull, even at present quotations. TINCROFT and COOK'S KITCHEN are rather quiet. EAST GRENVILLES have been freely dealt in this week; prices have fluctuated, but left off firmer. WHEAL GRENVILLES have changed hands, but not so freely.

NORTH TRESKERBYS have been in good request, and prices slightly advanced, in consequence of improved prospects.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSKEAR have been heavy.—CARN CAMBORNES have changed hands at nominal figures.—WHEAL ROSE shares have receded, and are offered at lower rates.—HALLENBEAGLES have been in better request, and quotations slightly advanced.—GREAT WHEAL BUSY and GREAT NORTH DOWNS have been freely enquired for, at nominal figures.—EAST JANES have been dealt in, and still sought for, at minimum quotations.—PEDN-AN-DREAS are sought for, at nominal prices.—GREAT VORS have been in good demand, and readily dealt in at buyers' prices.—EAST WHEAL LOVELLS have changed hands at lower prices, and more freely offered.—ROSEWARNE UNITEDS are sought for at lower figures, but show a tendency to improve.—EAST VORS have met with enquiries at nominal rates.—NEW ROSEWARNES have been sought for at buyers' figures.—EAST ROSEWARNES have been in good demand, at advanced prices, and likely to improve greatly, as noticed for some time past.—TOLVADDENS have receded, and are offered at nominal figures, in anticipation of the coming meeting.—EAST CARADONS have been dealt in readily at market prices.—MARKE VALLEYS are less active, and offered at lower rates.—WEST CARADONS have changed hands, at market prices. TRELAWNY and MARY ANN are quiet, at present figures.—LADY BERTHAS are being enquired for, at better prices, in consequence of a reported improvement in the mine.—EAST RUSSELL and CREBOR have been more than ordinarily quiet.—BOTTLE HILLS are in good demand, and prices have advanced.

EAST CARADON.—The prospects of this mine continue to promise more than ordinary results. The shafts in progress of sinking are going down satisfactorily, and the extension of the levels will, no doubt, open out some valuable ground, particularly on the north lodes, whilst the reserves of ore are daily increasing. From an undoubted source it is stated that not a quarter of the ore ground discovered in the 80 has been touched, and none in the 90 more than absolutely necessary, in a rise just commenced for ventilation, and also in the 60 east, on the south and new lodes, consequently the reserves must have been immense to allow a sale of from 400 to 500 tons per month. The 80 west, on the counter, is worth 20*l.* per fathom, the 90 east 10*l.* per fathom, and the other ends are without alteration.

MARKE VALLEY.—The prospects here are more favourable than the present appearances of the several ends, inasmuch as there are several points coming off which are likely to prove a great acquisition. The cross-cut south at the 112, Salisbury shaft, is expected to intersect the lode in 10 fms. further driving. Marke's lode, at the 100 east, is worth 2 tons per fathom. The winze sinking below the 90 is yielding 2 tons per fm. No. 2 western winze is worth 3 tons per fm. Rose Down lode is not very productive at present, but an improvement is expected in the 90, when they get under the course of ore gone down from the 80. They expect to cut Marke's lode in about 7 fms. more driving. The stopes continue about the same as last reported, and the reserves of ore very good.—WEST ROSE DOWN: The engine-shaft is down below the 42, and preparations are making to cross-cut the lode at that level. The lode at the 15 is large, and not yet cut through, although 5 feet has been driven into it, but is of a most promising character. The new shaft is completed to the 20, and sinking 3½ fms. below, but the ground is hard. Further time and patience are required to open out this property to a profitable result.

GREAT CARADON.—The operations here are rather limited, and the prospects not so encouraging as desirable. The chief underground working is the extension of the 60 fm. level cross-cuts north and south, which is the deepest point. They have explored nearly 80 fms. north, and a considerable distance south, and although three or four lodes have been intersected they have not proved to be of that character which is likely to result in profit. However unhopeful the prospects at present may be, it is thought by some practical men that a more favourable change may take place in sinking the shaft to another level.

LADY BERTHA is reported to have improved in the 53 east, and from the present appearances of the end a further improvement is anticipated. The bottom of the 40 west and the 30 fm. level end are yielding about 3 tons per fathom; and there are two or points where discoveries are expected.—HAWKMOOR: In costeaning they have cut a very promising lode, on which they are about to sink to ascertain its value. Any discovery here is watched with interest, on account of its important geological position and contiguity to highly productive and dividend mines having the same and parallel lodes.

EAST JANE continues to look very well, and improving as the operations progress. The engine-shaft will be down for a 48 fm. level in course of next week, shortly after which they will commence cross-cutting to take the lode at that level, when larger returns will be made. They have intersected another lode, 18 inches wide, productive of lead, and of a most promising character, by a short cross-cut a few fathoms behind the 36 end south. Twenty tons of lead will be sampled to morrow (Saturday).

HALLENBEAGLE.—The prospects here are presenting features of more than ordinary character, leaving no doubt as the operations progress of developing extensive runs of productive and profitable mineral ground. The discoveries already made at Wheal Rose, whose boundary is only 20 fms. from King's shaft, with valuable ends going into the sett, are alone sufficient to encourage the most energetic measures to bring this portion into an early paying position. The sinking of the several shafts and the extensions of the levels into profitable ground will in the course of a few months open out another remunerative mine in that highly-mineralised district.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—Two or three discoveries are reported to have taken place during the past few days, and as they are considered of more than ordinary importance further development is deemed requisite to justify more being stated or its value fairly ascertained. The mine generally has improved, and opening out remarkably well, leaving not the slightest doubt that on completion of the several objects to which operations are being directed the mine will become a permanent paying and profitable one. The chief points of working, exclusive of the tribute department, are estimated worth fully 300*l.* per fathom for tin and copper.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—This mine generally is looking better, and holding out considerable promise of great improvements in several important points. The 130 west is worth 7*l.* per fathom for the portion carried; the pitches in this and the 120 are looking well, both east and west of this shaft. The winze below the 120 for the part carried is worth 12*l.* per fathom, but no south wall. At Cobbler's the several tutwork places are worth in the aggregate 50*l.* per fathom, whilst the other points may be estimated between 50*l.* and 60*l.* per fathom. The new shaft is down to the bottom of the old workings, and the lode is of a productive character, but not sufficiently opened on to offer a correct estimate. A telegram was received on Monday announcing a very important discovery. From the latest particulars it may be gathered that they have intersected the lode in the 100 east cross-cut, and cut into it (to the date of last advise) 2 feet, worth 12*l.* per fathom for tin, with more lode before them. The discovery is highly important, inasmuch as the lode has not been seen below the 47, and, consequently, a large body of tin must be found between the two points.—At WHEAL SPARNON they are progressing satisfactorily and fairly in clearing up the shaft and levels, and bringing the mine into good working order, and so far as the lodes have been seen there is every reason to calculate on a productive copper mine.

CARN CAMBORNE.—The engine-shaft is down to the 50, and south lode expected to be intersected about 4 fms. from the shaft. The 40 west is worth 3 tons per fathom, and a long run of ore ground has been laid open. The winze under the 30 is worth 2 tons per fathom. The north lode has been cut into 7 ft. at the 40, but not through; the lode is very promising, and discharging much water. A stope in the back of the 30 is worth 3 tons per fm. Clarke's lode is represented to be very encouraging; the midway levels, east and west, are worth together 1½ ton per fathom.

SOUTH LOVELL.—The prospects here are daily improving; the lode in the engine-shaft is 2 ft. wide, producing some rich work for tin. There is also a productive lode in the bottom of the north shaft, and looking well for further improvement. There are three other lodes running parallel within 6 fms., all of which will be shortly opened on. Great results are expected from a lode 5 fms. west of the engine-shaft, which has returned some rich work to the former adventurers. BEDOL-AUR is reported to have improved in several places, and is now in a position of meeting costs. Two ends are yielding some rich work for lead, worth together nearly 3 tons per fm., whilst the other productive points are yielding the usual quantities. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The most encouraging feature in the prospect of the Mining Market is the advance in the standard for copper ore at the weekly sale on Thursday last. If this continues, and a rise takes place also in the price of tin, there will be a very active period during the autumnal months. The public will, therefore, do well to buy into good mines before the prices advance. There is in many mines a large margin for a rise in price. For instance, FRANK MILLS shares have receded to 7*l.*, 7*l.* 10s., and paying 7s. per quarter per share. CLIFFORD shares, paying 10s. to 15s. bi-monthly, may be bought at 25*l.* 10s. to 26*l.* 10s., and other mines equally reasonable. SOUTH DARREN shares are selling at 35s. to 37s. 6d., with 3*l.* 6s. 6d. paid, while the mine is making monthly profits, and at the next meeting it will be in a dividend position. NORTH CHIVERTON shares, certainly one of the most promising mines in the Chiverton district, may be bought at 2*l.*, while, as a speculation, they are really worth double that price. WEST CARADON shares, at 8*l.* to 9*l.*, are scarcely a speculation, as it is not the value of the machinery, and the prospects are far above that of an ordinary character. CHIVERTON MOOR shares, on the same run of lodes as the rich West Chiverton Mine, are selling at less than cost—3*l.* 5s. GREAT NORTH LAXEY, on the same lode from which the Great Laxey Mine is now returning such immense quantities of lead. NEW WHEAL LOVELL, which will some day attract as much attention as East Lovell has done, and selling ridiculously low. These are mines that will bear the strictest investigation, and all selling at such prices as will certainly ensure a large profit to those who buy into them. As for WEST CHIVERTON, it requires no comment to recommend it to the favourable notice of anyone requiring a good investment. It is by far the richest lead mine in Devon or Cornwall. A great deal has been said lately about the system of advertising shares at fixed prices. There is no question about the evils that have been brought about by this system, or, rather, the abuse of it. It will be remembered that I have written strongly against the system adopted of advertising shares at less than their market value, and the subterfuges resorted to for not supplying them when applied for. Having failed to put a stop to this pernicious system, I determined to insert weekly a *bona fide* list of shares for sale in the Journal, and its readers are the best judges as to how far I have fulfilled my engagement to supply every share when applied for. The Mining Exchange having passed a resolution prohibiting its members from advertising at fixed prices, I shall continue to insert a list of shares for sale, and the public may rely upon obtaining them or any other shares they require on equally advantageous terms as those advertised by any other party; and if they set any value upon it, they may receive the certificate of registration previous to payment.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

An important addition has been made to the resources of these colonies by a late discovery at Illawarra, and at Hartley, in New South Wales. A bituminous shale is there found, in colour and consistence much like Kendal coal, and inexhaustible quantities of it are said to be procurable almost on the surface. It yields 133 gallons of oil, equal in quality to the best imported kerosene—a fact which was lately ascertained by experiment in Sydney, in the presence of his Excellency Sir John Young, and various leading public officers. As vast quantities of kerosene are imported to these shores from America, a Sydney company have undertaken to manufacture oil from these new coal measures, and are confident of being able to undersell the importers, and yet make a highly respectable profit.

The export entries of gold at the Custom House give as shipments from Melbourne, from Jan. 1, 1865, to the present time, 614,839 ozs., of which quantity 65,446 ozs. are transshipments of New Zealand gold. The shipments for the corresponding period of last year were 659,216 ozs., of which 103,555 ozs. were from New Zealand. The falling off of the yield is, according to the returns, common to both countries; but in New Zealand it seems to be very remarkable. The slight deficiency of yield in this colony during the last four or five months may be fairly attributed to the drought, which, in many localities, deprived the miners of the means of washing their gold. Since the rains many additional machines have been set going, and a very large quantity of gold is expected during the winter season from the various newly-discovered reefs in the neighbourhood of Wood's point, and Gipps' Land.

An exhibition of colonial gems has this month come off in Melbourne. Diamonds from the Ovens River, near Beechworth, rubies, opals, garnets, sapphires, amethysts, &c., cut and in the rough, from various parts of the colony, were on view, and excited much interest among miners and others. There can be little doubt that many thousands of precious stones have been thrown away among the "tailings" of wash-dirt and crushed stuff by reason of mining eyes not yet having become habituated to recognising one stone from another in its natural state.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER.—The superintendent (May 26) states:—"Frost's horse teams have made one trip to the mine, bringing down 17 tons of copper, for which I have engaged freight per *Alexandra*, now loading at Port Adelaide. I have shipped eleven tons; the remainder will be on board next week, with, I hope, some bagged ore; and as the teams have again loaded for the mine, I fully expect that from 15 to 20 tons more will arrive in time to ship by her. I am endeavouring to secure additional horse teams, and as soon as I get a good supply I shall resume operations in breaking ore. By Captain Anthony's letters, received this morning, I am pleased to learn that there had been three days' rain at the Blinman, with a prospect of its continuing." Captain Anthony reports, May 20:—"Blinman Mine: We re-lit the fire in No. 2 furnace on April 16, and on the 19th we had a good 'tap' of metal, and continued to make good 'taps' until the 29th ult., when the bottom was found to be broken; but as it was only to a very small extent, smelting was continued until the 6th inst., and pretty good 'taps' were made, and now we are again idle. The question of reducing our ores to a high percentage of copper is of paramount importance; the quantity of ore obtainable being so enormous, and of much higher produce than what is found in mines generally. We have 125 tons of dressed ore bagged and ready for removal to port."

KAPUNDA.—The ore raised in March was 188 tons, of 20 per cent. average produce, equal to 39 tons of pure copper, exclusive of 170 tons of sulphur ores for flux. The quantity raised in April is estimated at 240 tons. Since last advices 40 tons of copper had been shipped.

WORTHING.—The advices from the Bremer Mine are dated May 26, and are of the same favourable nature as those lately received. Ore raised, 250 tons; expenses of the month, 207*l.*; regulus sold, 222*l.*; number of hands employed, 170; liabilities in the colony, nil; remittance received, 400*l.*

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—May 27: The quantity of coal at Port Adelaide was 540 tons; at Kapunda, 1267; and at Kooringa, 1,796¼ tons. There were eight furnaces at work at Port Adelaide, five melting, two roasting, and one refinery. Since date of the last advices, a further shipment of 113 tons copper had been made.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—Lambton Colliery: The sales of coal during April amounted to 6710 tons. The winter coal trade had not yet fully set in; some important contracts, however, had been taken. The quality of the coal fully maintained its good character.

FORTUNE COPPER (W. A.).—Capt. Penberthy reports:—"The 50 north-east end is driven by six men, lode from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead and ½ ton copper ore per fm. The 50 south west end is driven by six men, lode 2 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The ground at this point is good for exploring, with a fine channel of ground for the maintenance of copper ore. The stopes in the bottom of the 40, south-west of shaft, have been suspended in consequence of a large quantity of water coming up through the lode. The 40 north-east end is sinking by four men, lode large and promising. In the 30, north-east end, lode 2 ft. wide, producing 1¼ ton lead ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 30 are producing severally 1½ ton of lead ore and ½ ton of copper ore per fathom, 2 tons of lead, and ½ ton of copper ore per fm. 1¾ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 10 fm. level is driven north-east of shaft by two men, lode 18 in. wide, producing good stones of black ore. We have cleaned and dressed this month 22 tons of copper ore, and 26 tons lead ore of good quality."

CADIANGULLONG COPPER.—The tributers working at Cadia have raised during the month 483½ tons of ore, yielding, on assay, 2½ tons of fine copper, these low class ores being required as fluxes for smelting purposes. The ores raised from West Cadia were 125½ tons, averaging 14 per cent., and yielding, on assay, 17½ tons of fine copper, thus making a total of 20 tons of fine copper; the quantity and quality of the ores during the month having improved, while the mine costs have been reduced.—Smelting Works: Bills of lading have been received for 15 tons of copper shipped to London per *Isabella*, and 20 tons per *Golden City*. There were also in store at Sydney 13 tons, and on the road thither from the works 24 tons, besides about 19 tons more on hand at the smelting-works. The stock of ore on hand there was 174½ tons; wood, 2721 tons. Mr. Morehead, Chairman of the company, writes:—"There is no material change in the mine to notice since last month; but, on the whole, I am better pleased with the position and prospects. The quantity of ore raised at West Cadia is increased, and the produce and quality well maintained, while the monthly outlay is getting worked down as the erection of the machinery for crushing and hauling approaches completion."

YORKE PENINSULA.—From Kurilla, Captain Warmington reports:—"Hall's shaft is now down 27 fms., yielding some good stones of copper ore.—The 20 fm. level, east of Hall's shaft: The lode in this end is about 7 feet wide, mixed throughout with ore of fair percentage; driven 24 fms. 2 ft.—The 25 fm. level, west of Hall's shaft: this end is in from shaft 23 fms. 1 ft. In this end we have raised some good stones of yellow ore.—The 15 fm. level east: The men in this end have been engaged since May 6 taking down the side of the level to find the hanging wall. We have now reached the wall; the lode in this end is about 6 ft. wide. The south part of this lode is mixed very much with spar and mundic; the north part of the lode for 18 in. wide is the best I have seen in this end. I am of opinion that the lode that we have at the 25 fm. level will be more solid as we go deeper."

WHEAL ELLEN (S. A.).—Capt. Barker reports:—"The 50 end, north of Squarey's engine-shaft, has been extended 2 fms. 5 ft. 4 in., making a total north of the shaft of 8 fms. 5 ft. 1 in., the end at present being much easier for driving. It has not produced any lead worth speaking of, as the lead only shows in the bottom of the end occasionally, the end apparently being on a line of spices, where the lode changes in character. Williams's winze has been sunk 2 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., making a total below the 50 end of 6 fms. 6 in.; yielding 86 tons per fathom, and judging from Mr. James's assay, the percentage will be about 20. The bottom of the winze promises further improvement, as a more rotten jack, with good-sized galena, is gradually replacing the mundic and lead ore. This, in addition to making the lode cheaper and speedier working, is, in my opinion, as favourable a change as the nature of the lode and the character of the northern portion of the mine ever warranted at this depth, and, if followed up, would, I doubt not, lead to profitable results."

GRYLLS'S ANNUAL MINING SHEET,

FROM JUNE 30, 1864, TO JUNE 30, 1865,

Containing the Quantity of Copper Ore sold from each Mine, British and Foreign—Average price per 21 cwts., and the Amount of Money—The Average Standard, Produce, and Price for the Year, both in Cornwall and Wales—The Total Amount of Ore, Fine Copper, and Money—Each Company's Purchase—And the particulars of Copper Ores sold at the Ticketings in Cornwall, from June 30, 1846, to June 30, 1865.

CORNWALL.

Mines, &c.	Total tons.	Amount.	Price per ton.
Arthur, Wheal	353	£ 966 12 0	£2 15 0
Basset, Wheal	1797	12,204 12 0	6 16 0
Bampfylde	434	5,781 10 0	13 6 6
Bedford United	2238	9,775 14 0	4 7 6
Boscaswell	183	1,355 8 6	7 8 0
Boscawen	1050	4,948 3 6	4 14 6
Botallack	270	2,199 9 0	7 17 6
Brookwood	1083	3,894 12 0	3 12 0
Buller, Wheal	452	1,519 12 0	3 7 0
Carn Brea	1859	8,778 19 6	4 14 6
Carn Camborne	286	1,075 18 0	3 15 0
Charlotte United	515	2,627 15 0	5 2 0
Clifford Amalgamated	16037	79,093 10 0	4 18 6
Colliscombe	117	441 13 0	3 15 6
Condurrow	182	870 2 0	4 15 6
Copper Hill	921	4,177 16 6	4 10 6
Craddock Moor	1458	8,155 13 0	5 12 0
Crane	164	1,430 14 6	8 14 6
Crebor, Wheal	502	2,425 16 0	4 16 6
Creinke, Wheal	348	841 17 0	2 8 6
Curtis, Wheal	185	796 13 0	4 6 0
Devon and Cornwall United	2157	9,319 12 6	4 6 6
Devon Great Consols	25,910	120,465 3 6	5 0 6
Dolcoath	636	3,734 5 6	5 17 6
East Basset	822	5,626 18 6	6 17 0
East Caradon	5655	26,831 14 6	4 15 0
East Carn Brea	3633	18,706 7 0	5 3 0
East Pool	2492	7,887 3 0	3 3 6
East Rosewarne	982	8,705 14 0	8 13 0
East Russell	905	4,342 16 6	4 16 0
East Wheal Grenville	542	2,038 0 6	3 15 0
Edward, Wheal	302	1,085 5 6	3 12 0
Emma, Wheal	977	2,462 2 6	2 10 6
Falmouth and Sperries	166	331 14 6	2 0 0
Fowey Consols	3247	15,658 15 6	4 16 6
Friendship, Wheal	1553	10,490 15 0	6 15 0
Fursdon	424	1,591 8 0	3 15 0
Glasgow Caradon	866	2,812 1 6	3 5 0
Gonamena	583	2,073 1 0	3 11 0
Great Brigan	215	1,313 7 6	6 2 0
Great North Downs	1041	4,803 6 0	4 12 6
Great South Tolgus	749	4,652 16 0	6 4 6
Great Wheal Busy	2795	7,089 12 6	2 10 6
Grenville, Wheal	115	1,008 9 6	8 15 6
Gunnislake Clitters	245	1,118 19 6	4 11 6
Hallenbeagle	1538	8,046 16 6	5 4 6
Hingston Down	2832	12,069 7 0	4 5 0
Kelly Bray	398	1,458 2 0	3 13 6
Lady Bertha	320	872 13 0	2 14 6
Levant	794	3,911 11 6	4 18 6
Margery, Wheal	2050	8,002 10 0	3 18 0
Marke Valley	5244	17,975 1 6	3 8 6
Mellanear	130	363 19 0	2 16 0
Molland	141	676 3 0	4 15 6
Nanjiles	556	2,958 2 0	5 6 6
New Cornish	273	759 14 6	2 15 6
New Treleigh	379	932 14 0	2 9 0
New Rosewarne	434	3,028 5 0	6 19 6
New Wheal Martha	3074	6,549 0 6	2 2 6
North Basset	189	786 18 0	4 3 6
North Wheal Crofty	304	1,429 19 6	4 14 0
North Downs	416	2,264 4 6	5 9 0
North Grambler	123	777 3 0	6 6 6
North Wheal Robert	348	1,854 2 0	5 6 6
North Roskear	1090	8,109 17 6	7 9 0
North Treskerby	1965	8,768 13 0	4 9 0
Okel Tor	1577	4,931 8 0	3 2 6
Par Consols	1142	6,743 5 0	5 18 0
Pendeen Consols	174	600 10 6	3 9 0
Phœnix	4893	14,795 1 0	3 0 6
Polmear, Wheal	568	3,004 4 6	5 6 0
Prosper United	4146	14,702 9 0	3 11 0
Rose, Wheal	3616	16,629 7 6	4 12 0
Rosewarne Consols	636	6,084 3 6	9 11 6
Rosewarne United	665	4,660 18 6	7 0 0
St. Day United	404	1,658 13 6	4 2 0
Seton, Wheal	5512	25,537 1 0	4 12 6
Sortridge Consols	181	709 15 0	3 18 6
South Bedford	191	604 10 0	3 5 6
South Caradon	5833	55,727 6 0	9 11 0
South Carn Brea	153	663 8 0	4 6 6
South Crinnis	185	980 12 0	5 6 0
South Crofty	1072	4,520 2 0	4 4 6
South Dolcoath	158	1,646 12 0	10 8 0
South Frances	770	4,285 9 0	5 11 6
South Tolgus	1968	9,816 8 6	5 0 0
Sundry small mines	2053	10,846 8 0	5 5 6
Tincroft	479	1,966 18 6	4 2 0
Tolcarne	926	3,440 19 0	3 14 6
Tolvadden	555	2,265 4 6	4 1 6
Trannack, Wheal	100	425 12 0	4 5 0
Treloweth	857	4,060 6 0	4 15 0
Tywarnhaile	779	2,998 9 0	2 19 0
Uny, Wheal	181	872 4 0	4 16 6
West Alfred Consols	107	97 1 6	0 18 0
West Basset	4104	26,332 18 6	6 8 6
West Caradon	1556	8,897 19 6	5 14 6
West Damsel	1931	8,031 2 0	4 3 0
West Fowey Consols	163	1,198 7 0	7 7 0
West Seton	5703	32,049 4 0	5 12 6
West Stray Park	173	1,126 6 6	6 10 0
West Tolgus	783	4,333 10 6	5 10 6
West Wheal Martha	266	301 10 6	1 2 6
Yarner, Wheal	336	949 17 0	2 16 6

WALES.

Australian Ore	170	£ 1,080 17 6	£6 7 0
Ballycummisk	234	2,122 15 0	9 1 0
Berehaven	5382	47,029 8 6	8 15 0
Burnt Ore	691	950 13 6	1 7 6
British Regulus	263	5,977 17 0	22 16 6
California Ore	264	3,698 19 6	14 0 0
Cape Ore	332	8,486 13 0	25 11 6
Cape Copper	3283	85,309 17 0	25 19 6
Cappagh	175	1,448 13 0	8 5 6
Casait	106	1,011 4 6	9 11 0
Chili	1148	21,338 9 6	18 12 0
Cobbing	164	1,045 17 6	6 7 6
Cobre	3970	45,003 7 0	11 6 6
Concordia	486	7,411 6 0	15 5 0
Connorree Ore	260	1,498 19 0	5 15 6
Copper Slag	266	904 8 6	3 8 0
Cuba	2628	38,061 12 6	14 9 6

WALES—*Continued.*

Genoa	327	2,558 17 0	7 16 6
Gwalia Ore	230	4,011 17 0	17 9 0
Kanmantoo	142	3,187 5 6	22 4 6
Knockmahon	2895	26,821 6 6	9 5 6
Leghorn	113	824 18 0	7 6 0
Spanish Ore	162	1,311 2 0	8 14 0
Sundry small mines	778	8,458 1 6	10 17 6
Var	199	3,014 19 0	15 3 0
Victor Emanuel	224	1,346 10 6	6 0 0

Copper Ores sold in Cornwall from June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

Copper ores .... 164,940 (21 cwts.) | Average produce 6⅛
Fine copper .... 10,072 t. 14 cwts. | Average standard £125 3 0
Amount of money .... £ 806,833 10 0 | Average price 4 18 0
Compared with the previous year,
Copper ores—decrease . 1,767 (21 cwts.) | Fine copper—decrease .. 472 tons 19 cwts.
Amount of money—decrease £51,752 11 0

Copper Ores sold in Wales, from June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

Copper ores .... 24,891 (21 cwts.) | Average produce 15⅛
Fine copper .... 3,859 tons 3 cts. | Average standard .... £ 98 6 0
Amount of money .... £ 323,885 15 6 | Average price 13 0 0
Compared with the previous year,
Copper ores—decrease . 15,785 (21 cwts.) | Fine copper—decrease 1,713 tons 5 cwts.
Amount of money—decrease £160,533 6 0

Totals in Cornwall and Wales.

Copper ores .... 189,831 (21 cwts.) | Fine copper .... 13,931 tons 17 cwts.
Amount of money £1,130,719 5 6
Compared with the previous year,
Copper ores—decrease .. 17,552 (21 cwts.) | Fine copper—decrease.. 2,816 tons 4 cwts.
Amount of money—decrease £212,285 17 0

Copper Ores purchased by the Copper Companies, from June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1865.

Purchasers.	Tons ore.	Tons copper.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	26,770	2238 3	£182,674 6 9
John Freeman and Copper Co.	12,338	992 16	81,890 3 9
Pascoe Grenfell and Sons	18,390	1639 12	136,801 5 11
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	20,518	1520 16	122,084 0 3
Williams, Foster, & Co. & Crown Co.	32,881	2489 10	203,481 10 7
Mason and Elkington	19,338	1401 2	113,924 17 2
Bankart and Sons	10,513	609 14	48,354 2 1
Copper Miners Company	15,950	1048 5	83,978 4 0
C. Lambert	13,063	593 6	44,744 18 7
Newton, Keates, and Co.	3,538	233 4	19,172 3 8
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	9,503	422 13	31,895 15 7
Penclawdd Copper Company	5,234	446 19	37,527 11 11
British and Foreign Copper Co.	181	57 6	4,936 13 6
Ravenhead Copper Company	888	145 17	11,225 16 0
Mona Mining Company	731	92 14	8,027 15 9

Sold at Ticketings in Cornwall, from June 30, 1846, to June 30, 1865.

Date.	Ore.	Money.	Produce.	Standard.
1846	158,913	£886,785 1 6	7¾	£106 8 0
1847	148,674	830,739 9 0	8	103 12 0
1848	155,616	825,080 2 6	8¼	97 7 0
1849	144,983	716,917 7 0	8¼	92 11 0
1850	150,890	814,037 3 0	7¾	103 19 0
1851	154,299	808,244 1 6	7⅞	101 0 0
1852	152,802	828,057 19 6	7⅝	106 12 0
1853	180,095	1,124,561 2 0	6⅝	136 16 0
1854	180,687	1,153,756 3 6	6¼	140 2 0
1855	188,969	1,212,686 8 0	6⅛	141 10 0
1856	209,305	1,283,639 8 6	6⅝	140 0 0
1857	198,697	1,276,844 12 0	6⅛	139 6 0
1858	183,292	1,083,728 18 6	6⅜	135 1 0
1859	183,944	1,079,075 17 0	6⅝	133 6 0
1860	180,448	1,079,403 4 6	6½	130 18 0
1861	176,097	1,013,400 5 6	6⅛	130 1 0
1862	186,662	977,017 2 6	6¼	127 13 0
1863	176,285	872,474 4 6	6⅜	120 9 0
1864	166,707	858,586 1 0	6¼	124 17 0
1865	164,940	806,833 10 0	6⅛	125 3 0

—*Gryll's Annual Mining Sheet.*

FOREIGN MINES.

NEW WILDBERG.—J. Sanders, July 15: The ground in Carter's shaft is a little more favourable, and fair progress is now being made in sinking below the 40 lachter level. The men are working the whole of the time, except a few hours on Sundays. At the 40 cross-cut south we have met with what appears to be the footwall of the lode, but as very little of it has been opened as yet we are not at present certain whether it be the lode or not; we hope to be able to say more about it next week. The cross-cut north is still very hard, consequently the progress in driving is slow. In the 30, driving west towards Davey's sink, the lode is harder than formerly, with spots of lead and copper ore in it, and according to present appearance likely to improve. The 30, east from Conder's sink, is very poor, consequently we have removed the men from this end and put them to sink below the level, about 5 lachters west from Conder's sink, where the lode at present will yield 2⅛ tons of ore per lachter. In consequence of not having a sufficient quantity of men, very little has been done in the 20 lachter level in Davey's workings for the month, therefore there is no change worthy of notice. The lode in the 20, east of Carter's shaft, is still unproductive, and is letting out a quantity of water. The 20, east from Michael's shaft, has improved since my last report, the present yield being 1⅛ ton per lachter, and likely to improve. At the deep adit, in the supposed Johanne's Trüm, the lode at present is poor. At Beck's workings our progress is slow, the water at present being a great hindrance. The lode in the bottom of the sink is still worth 3 tons of ore per lachter. The different tribute pitches are much the same as for some time past.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—Alotepeque, June 2: San Pantaleon Mine: The cross-cut driving in Guadalupe, or bottom level north, towards the heaved portion of the lode, is proceeding more rapidly, from the ground having greatly improved. There are still 12 fms. more to reach the lode, unless there is any change in the underlie, and will take three months more. In San Alfonso, now the deep adit level, driving east of the No. 2 cross-course, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan and calcareous spar, with stones of argentiferous blende, but not to value. No lode has yet been met with in the cross-cut driving south from the foot of the hill, east of the great, or No. 3 cross-course. The deep adit communication between the shafts is at length effected. The conclusion of this important operation, which has cost seven years of uninterrupted labour, will tend materially to economise expenditure, and it is only to be hoped that the eastern portion of the mine may richly compensate the company for the outlay incurred in this work. The water will now be turned from five drawing-lifts through this deep level, and the consumption of fuel be greatly lessened. In the stopes the lode in Doble's, below San Felipe level, and east of No. 2 cross-course, has become small and unproductive, and is suspended. The lode in No. 5 stope, below San Juan level, is worth from 6 to 7 cwts. of fair quality silver ore per vara. This stope has produced nearly all the ore in San Pantaleon during the past month, but the limited extent of the ground would show that it cannot last long, unless, indeed, this stope is on a distinct branch, which is considered to be the case by the agents. The ore raised in San Pantaleon in May amounted to 16 tons 11 cwts., of an average ley of 84 ozs. of silver.—San Carlos Mine: The lode in San Rafael adit level, driving east on Carrera's lode, is reported 1 ft. wide, with a branch of ore worth 3 or 4 cwts. of silver ore per vara. In the last day or two it had become a little disordered by a slide and cross flookan. The stopes above San Rafael adit level are worth from 5 to 6 cwts. of silver ore per vara (about 12 cwts. in a fathom). The stope below San Rafael adit level, west of San Juan's winze, is poor at present, but as there is a large piece of unworked ground a level is being driven, hoping to find some pockets of ore. Buzza's winze is communicated with La Esperanza deep adit level. Carrera's lode was entirely cut off by a slide in this winze. In the cross-cut driven north from La Esperanza level a lode, supposed to be Carrera's, has been cut—it is 1⅛ feet wide, composed of flookan and decomposed porphyry, at present without ore. A new winze is to be commenced 22 fms. east of Buzza's, under San Rafael level, to be called Garcia's. The lode is looking poor at this point. In the western hill the cross-cut driven south in search of Carrera's lode has in the past month cut a large lode, or course of decomposed porphyry, which looks uncongenial for ore. A few varas have also been driven on three branches intersected by this cross-cut, which were unproductive. The ore raised at San Carlos in May amounted to 21 tons 2 cwts., at an average ley of 81¼ ozs. per ton. The united produce of San Pantaleon and San Carlos is 37 tons 13 cwts., at 82·6 ozs. of silver per ton of ore, equivalent to 3109 ozs. of silver. The amount estimated to be raised in June is—From San Pantaleon, 12 tons; San Carlos, 20 tons: together, 32 tons.—Hacienda de San Jose: Owing to scarcity of rain, and diminished water-power, four barrels only are working, but one or two more of slimes will soon be added, as an increase of water may confidently be anticipated from the advance of the season.—Finance: Dr. Ellery reports the available funds at the end of May to be $8877·2, and says that he shall this month (June) be called on to pay the balance of the purchase-money of San Carlos, $500, as well as some amounts of travelling expenses. These extraordinary payments, he fears, will oblige him to have recourse to the credit of 1000*l.* earlier than he had anticipated. The low produce of silver at the hacienda, he adds, must also show that this is inevitable. A further reduction in the staff is made by sending home this month Capt. John Higgins, and James Dale, carpenter, whose agreements would have terminated this year. Charles Buzza will act as Capt. Butler's assistant at San Carlos. Dr. Ellery refers to arrangements for medical officer as necessary on his leaving, and reports himself as making ready to transfer his charge at the earliest notice. In political matters all is reported quiet at Guatemala.

LUSITANIAN.—July 8: In Taylor's engine-shaft the lode is worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in Perez' shaft is unproductive. The ground in Oak shaft is the same as for some time past. In the 90, east of Taylor's, the lode is still unsettled. The lode in the 90, west of same shaft, is 2⅛ ft. wide, composed of quartz and ore, worth ⅛ ton per fathom. The lode in the 80, east of Taylor's, is producing stones of ore. In the 70, east of River shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and flookan. In the rise above the 90 the lode is composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the 50, west of slide lode, is composed of quartz, country, and stones of ore. The lode in the 18, west of Perez' shaft, is worth nearly ⅛ ton per fathom. In the 70, west of River shaft, the lode is worth ⅛ ton per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of slide lode, is disordered. In the 50, east of junction of caunter lode, the lode is composed of quartz and strings of ore. The lode in the 28, west of slide lode, is composed of quartz and spots of mundic. The ground in the 60 cross-cut is hard. In the 28 cross-cut, north of Perez' shaft, the ground is very hard. In the 28 cross-cut, south of slide lode, the ground is rather improved, and a little water comes from the end. Travara's winze is producing stones of ore. The lode in the rise above the 50, against Lauranca's winze, is spotted with lead, but not to value. The lode in Lauranca's winze is spotted with lead, but not enough to value. In Lemoe's winze the lode is composed of quartz. The lode in Josei's winze is worth ⅛ ton per fathom. In the rise above the 38, against the last-named winze, the lode is worth ⅛ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 18, west of Perez' shaft, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, east of River shaft are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, west of Joaquim's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 80, west of Taylor's shaft, are worth 2 tons per fathom. The stopes above the 80, east of Taylor's shaft, are worth 2 tons per fathom. The stopes above the 70, east of Taylor's shaft, are worth 1⅛ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 70, west of Taylor's shaft, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, east and west of Dia's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 90, east of Taylor's shaft, are worth 2⅛ tons per fathom. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Norte's winze, are worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 50, east and west of Machado's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stopes above the 60, east and west of Jacintro's winze, are worth 1¼ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 70, east of Riberio's winze, are worth 1⅛ ton per fathom. The stopes above the 40, west of slide winze, are worth ⅛ ton per fathom.—Carvalhal Mine: We hope to resume the sinking of the incline shaft below the 20 this month. The lode in the adit, west of incline shaft, is 2⅛ ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, July 17: In the 100 metre level, at Richards's shaft, we have driven through the western part of the lode, which is 4 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance. The present end of the cross-cut is in the main or eastern part of the lode, which is composed chiefly of quartz, containing good stones of ore, and letting out much water. The 80 metre level, south of the same shaft, is poor. The 60, in the same direction, is in a large orey lode; the part being driven on yields 1 ton of ore per fm. The 40 metre level, south of Agnes' shaft, yields ¾ ton of ore per fathom. The 20, in the same direction, yields 1 ton per fm. The adit, south of Virginie's shaft, yields ⅛ ton per fm., and is looking very promising for improvement. The stollen south, on the western part of the lode, is in a large lode of friable quartz, without any ore to value. The same level on eastern part has met with a vein of quartz letting out much water, and containing a little ore. The stopes in this mine yield a fair quantity of stuff.—La Grange: The 40, north of Nosky's shaft, yields ¾ ton of ore per fm. The 20, north of same shaft, has entered a hard quartz lode, letting out water, but unproductive for lead ore. The winze in the bottom of this level yields ¾ ton of ore per fm. The rise in the back is unproductive. The adit level north yields saving work for a width of 2 feet. Our tribute pitches are without change.—Mioche: The adit level north has entered soft ground, which has disordered the lode completely at this point. The adit cross-cuts are without change.—La Brousse: The driving of the 20 fm. level cross-cut, west of Basset's shaft, proceeds favourably. The adit level, south of the little shaft, yields 1 ton of ore per fm. The tribute pitches in the back yield 1 ton of ore per fm. each. The driving of the adit west goes on well.—Pranal: The 70 north, on Susan's lode, yields a little lead ore mixed with blende; we have set this level to drive on the eastern part of Susan's lode north from its junction with the main lode, where the ground is spare for driving. The 50 metre level north, on the eastern part of Susan's lode, yields ⅛ ton of ore per fm. The 30 north, on the same lode, yields ¼ ton per fm. The 8 north is unproductive. We have set to drive north and south of the western cross-cut on the vein lately intersected, which produces stones of rich silver-lead ore. Our tribute pitches in this mine yield much the same as at the beginning of the month, but here, as in all other mines, our miners have lost much time by the gathering of the harvest.—Surface: Our dressing at Rosier has gone on very slowly, having had but a very limited supply of water. At La Rancoule very little has been done, and the weather continues very dry and hot, it has scarcely rained at all since the end of May, and our reservoirs are getting low in consequence.

WEST CANADA.—Capt. Plummer, July 4: Huron Copper Bay: The lode in the 30 fm. level, going east, is improving, and will now yield from 1⅛ to 2 tons per fathom. The level going west is poor. The lode in the winze below the 20, east of shaft, is worth 2⅛ tons per fathom. The 10 fm. level, west of shaft, is still poor, and does not promise to improve. The stopes on the east and west are yielding 2⅛ and 2 tons per fathom respectively. The stope west of Palmer's is worth 5 tons per fathom. The 10 fm. level, east of Williams's cross-cut, is turning out a nice little branch of ore, and is opening up promising tribute ground. We have set the level to be driven west, where we hope to find a similar lode. The winze below the 20 fathom level, west of Bray's, is much the same, worth 5 tons per fathom. The 30 fm. level, west of Bray's, is yielding 4 tons per fathom. The level, east of Bray's, is just holed to Carmichael's winze.—Wellington Mine: The stope, west of Grenfell's shaft, yields 1⅛ ton per fm., but it improves as it goes westward. The stopes east and west of Crasis', below the 20, are turning out well, yielding 2⅛ tons per fathom each. The stope, east of Rowe's shaft, is about completed, and the men will at once commence to prepare for sinking. The lode at this point turns out well. The stope, east of Jennings's, yields 3 and 4 tons, and at Collings's the stopes yield 2 tons per fathom. No discovery has been made in the cross-cut north of Knight's shaft. The stope on the west of it yields 1⅛ ton per fathom. All other points are going on well, and yielding the usual supply of ore. The dressing operations are going on as usual, fair progress is being made, and we are pushing forward our surface works whilst the summer lasts.—Bruce Mines: The progress in hauling the water out of the mines is slow, owing to an unprecedented quantity of rain; for nearly a fortnight no progress was made at all. The point at which we are working on tutwork is on the north lode, or rather a part of it. It is looking favourable, yielding from 1⅛ to 2 tons per fathom, and seems to widen as we descend after it. It is our intention to sink and explore more extensively this part as soon as we can have time for our carpenters to do the necessary work. I have much pleasure in informing you that everything is going on comfortably.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Capt. Thomas Treloar reports for May that their operations have progressed apace, and in July he hopes both Bawden's Mine and Maquine will be in fair working order, and affording the anticipated returns. The produce amounts to 401 oits. of gold, of which Maquine yielded 303 oits., and explorations, &c., 95 oits. This return is again small, but, considering that Bawden's Mine is still under suspension, and that 306 oits. of gold were obtained from Maquine in a fortnight from one point only, it is satisfactory.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN.—Capt. Thos. Treloar reports for May that the produce for the month amounts to 673 oits. of gold. This return, as was expected, does not equal that for April. The bastas showed poorer examples of gold, and the caco in the Buraco Secco did not yield as its appearance warranted, but the old miners in this neighbourhood assert that this decomposed mineral matter is a leader to other and richer stone. Surface works are progressing. The work towards the new rancho and stable is in a forward state. Unexpected and unseasonable rains, together with the dangerous illness of the contractor, have militated against the heavy timber for axles and stands for new stamps being put in, but we hope shortly to announce their arrival. The work connected with the inclined plane and tramroad to Foster's has been finished. The carriage on the lines works well.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Advices received July 3, ex *La Plata*, from Brazil.—*Morro Velho, May* 29.

GOLD EXTRACTED TO DATE.—The produce of the stamps for the second division of the month, being a period of 12 days, amounts to 16,217 oits. It has been derived as follows:

	Oitavas.	Tons stone.	Oits. per ton.
From General stamps	9627	from 1203·2	= 8·001
Herring ditto, East Bahu	3860	356·0	=10·842
Lyon, Middle and West Cachoeira	2730	404·8	= 6·744
Total	16,217	1964·0	= 8·257

GOLD TROOP.—I beg leave to advise that the Gold Troop left yesterday for Juiz de Fora in charge of Mr. G. Morgan, jun., taking 13 boxes of bar gold, containing 40 bars, and weighing in all 60,312·4 oits. of gold=579·419 lbs. troy.

Advices received July 20, per French steamer *Guienne, via* Bordeaux:—

Morro Velho, June 17.—PRODUCE.—The produce for the month of May amounts to 44,220 oits. It has been derived as follows:—

	Oits.	Tons stone.	Oits.p.ton.
From General stamps	26,857	from 3400·9	= 7·897
„ Herring, East Bahu	7,046	632·0	=11·148
„ Lyon, Middle and West Cachoeira	6,843	1036·8	= 6·600
Total stamps' produce	40,746	from 5069·7	= 8·037
Arrastres produce	1,538		= 0·303
	42,284		8·340
Praia produce	1,936		
Total produce	44,220		

COST AND PROFIT, MAY.—Taking the foregoing produce of 44,220 oits.
Deduct loss in melting .... 211 oits. = 44,009 oits.
44,009 oits., at Rs. 3 $500 per oit.=Rs. 154,031 $500, at 2s. 1¾d. £16,526 5 11
Cost—Labour ...... Rs. 56,917 $961, Other charges Rs. 41,129 $669 } = Rs. 98,047 $630, at 2s. 1¾d... 10,519 13 10

Profit for May .... £ 6,006 12 1
The outlay on Fernam Paes Estate amounts to Rs. 249 $400, at 2s. 1¾d. 26 15 2

The expenditure of both materials and labour has been heavy, and the cost is large. In some articles of provisions there has been an increase in price, though the general prices continue favourable. It is pleasant, however, to be able to record a profit of the above amount on the working for the month.

REDUCTION DEPARTMENT.—The following figures will sufficiently indicate the general duty performed during May:—

Stamps working 31 days, average	132·08 heads.
Ditto 135 heads, average	30·33 days.
Arrastres each worked	24·82 days.
Ditto each produce per diem	3·873 oits.
Ditto produce on that of stamps	3·77 per cent.
Produce of each stamp-head per diem	9·95 oits.
The quantity of sand amalgamated was	3968 cub. ft.
Which yielded an average of	10·65 oits. p.cub.ft.

Stone reduced 5069·7 tons. Killas rejected and consumed at the Praia works 1656 tons. The unrecovered gold contents appear to be only 14·26 per cent., which is very favourable.

During the month the spalling-floors have been pretty well supplied with ore, a sufficient quantity having been delivered there to meet fairly the stamps' consumption. As it has not been necessary to bring from the heap any killas for their supply, there has been less labour involved in carrying on the duty of the spalling-floors than for many previous months. The ore has been broken about the usual gauge, as well as the killas prepared for the Praia works. The stamps and machinery have been driven at quite average rates, and the amount of duty done is about the average. The amalgamation process has gone on steadily, and acted well.

In the Cachoeira Mine the sump has been sunk 3 ft. 6 in. vertically. The stoping throughout the Cachoeira (excepting in the sump and eastern part) has been carried on regularly, and with an ample force. About an average amount of general timberwork has been accomplished in this mine, and some rather heavy logs for pillar work put in.

In the Bahu Mine there have been 3 feet sunk in the sump. Some of the lode quarried towards the West Cachoeira, and the first and second stopes, have been worked on during the month. Some timberwork has been replaced in the upper part of the shaft above No. 5 stull, and considerable repairs effected in other localities. The quantity of timber used in this mine has been more than usual during the past few months. There does not appear to be any change in the lode in either mines worth noting.

The general supply of water has been remarkably good for the month of May.

WEST QUEBRA PANELLA.—No change has been noted in this section of the mine during the month; it has yielded about the usual amount of ore, without any change in the quality.

GOLD EXTRACTED TO DATE.—The produce from the stamps for the first division of June, being a period of 11 days, amounts to 13,681 oitavas. It has been derived in the following way:—

	Oits.	Tons stone.	Oits. per ton.
From General stamps	7399	from 1049·6	= 7·049
„ Herring ditto, East Bahu	3587	311·2	= 11·526
„ Lyon ditto, M. and W. Cachoeira	2695	382·4	= 7·047
Total produce	13,681	1743·2	= 7·848

It should be stated that during the above division, owing to the supply of stone being inadequate from the interruption to the sinking, it was necessary to keep 12 heads of stamps employed on killas, and hence the general standard from the mass of mineral treated is not so high as it was during the previous month, when the supply of ore was larger. The killas included in the quantity reduced would quite account for the difference in the standard. The produce is good from the body of mineral reduced.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 16 was 13,760*l.* 3s. 6d.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, July 20: In the middle adit level cross-cut south there has no change taken place worthy of notice since last reported. In the cross-cut north we have small east and west branches crossing the end, containing quartz, capel, mundic, and rich yellow copper ore.

BEDOL-AUR.—July 19: The Brynia lode, driving north at the 70 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, drift stones, spar, a little clay, and lead ore, yielding 1 ton per fm. The stope on St. Vincent's lode south is yielding about 5 cwts. per fm. The Golden Shoe lode, driving east, is 6 in. wide, composed of clay, spar, limestone, and lead, producing 6 cwts. per fm. The Coitia Waen lode, driving north at the 77, has much improved, now returning fully 35 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode has a very promising appearance, being 5 ft. wide, all saving stuff; some of the branches are 9 in. wide, of solid lead.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, July 19: The stopes above the 52, west of shaft are without change, producing about 1⅛ ton of lead per fm. No alteration in the level east from Barton's cross-cut. The stope in bottom of the 40 is also worth 1⅛ ton of lead per cubic fathom. During last week the new shaftmen have been engaged in timbering up the collar of the shaft; it is substantially done, and sinking is again resumed this evening; the ground is favourable. Our machinery is in good working order.

BRYN GWIOG.—F. Evans, July 19: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 102 is increasing in size, and improving in appearance; it is 2 feet wide in the western end of the shaft, and contains a good deal of blende and carbonate of lime, with a prospect of soon becoming productive for lead ore. There is no change to notice in the 102 east. Since last report the pitches in the 90 east have improved; the first from the shaft will produce 2 tons per fathom, the others will produce 4 tons and 1⅛ ton to the fathom for lead ore; the other pitches throughout the mine are turning out an increased quantity of lead ore. A sump in the bottom of the 75 west, sinking in whole ground, will produce 2 tons per fathom, and promises to cut into some valuable lead ground. The 75 east is a promising level, there being less shale, with promising limestone coming in, and hopes may be entertained of soon cutting into lead ore. We are sinking Michell's shaft, in the western part of the mine, with all the dispatch possible, in beautiful limestone for lead ore, and we consider this a promising portion of the mine for lead ore. Taking the mine altogether, the prospects are more encouraging than for some time past.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, July 19: There is no change worthy of note in the level driving south from sump on the south side of the incline. No. 1 joint, crossed by driving Clark's level south, which we are now working on, is yielding strong lumps of ore of good quality going west; this joint is unproductive going east of Clark's level. The sump sinking in the cross-cut in bottom of the incline is yielding some nice lumps of ore, and the ore is still going down. We have got the whim erected, and recommenced drawing our lead stuff to-day. We are still without water at the washing place.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, July 20: The 30 east is without alteration since last reported. The level has not been driven far enough to reach the ore under the 20. The lode in the 30 west is 4 ft. wide, and charged with lead ore throughout; the value continues from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 20 is worth 5*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking under the 20 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing ore throughout. The whim-plat, timbering, &c., is completed. The ore at surface is being conditioned for crushing, &c.

CAPE CORNWALL.—Ralph P. Goldsworthy, July 19: The lode in the 90 east retains its size fully, and is producing splendid stones of tin. Our tribute ground in the 80 east has improved. We are making fair progress in sinking our winzes, and in clearing up the western shaft we have commenced a rise above the 30, against the shaft, which we hope to hole in two months.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, July 18: We have intersected a branch in the 80 south, carrying grey and black copper ore of first-rate quality. We intend to open on this to prove it off from the cross-course as soon as the end is advanced to a certain point. The bunches hitherto met with have been small, but as they mostly contain ore of excellent quality we are therefore urging on the cross-cut, hoping that we may yet intersect a lode of larger dimensions.

CARNGLAZE UNITED.—T. Hosking, July 17: The lode in the end driving east has improved in appearance during the last week, and has shown some good stones of tin; the ground a little favourable for driving. I expect before long a decided change will take place, as we have branches intersecting the lode from the south letting out an increased quantity of water, and the east shaft is quite dry for sinking at any time. The engine and pitwork are in good working order, and keeping the water under perfect control.

CASHWELL.—J. Peart, July 20: Everything goes on here as usual. We sell to-morrow 40 tons of lead ore, which makes 80 tons for the quarter. We shall proceed to sampling again. Our different points are of the same value as last reported.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, July 18: We continue stamping without delay. By the end of the month we shall have a good quantity of stuff crushed and amalgamated, and by present appearances the produce of gold will be satisfactory. We discovered some visible gold yesterday in No. 3 stope, about 7 fms. north-east of the winze. The other stopes are much the same. The ground in No. 2 stope continues to keep up its promising appearance; I daily expect to find more visible gold there. The new stamps-axle has been raised on the frames. We expect the remaining part of the stamps here by the end of the week. Four new Britten's are fixed. All the machinery works well.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, July 20: The sinking of Victoria engine-shaft progresses very satisfactorily; the ground consists of shale, the same in character as overlies the lode in the Twelve Apostles ground. The lode in the level driving west from the winze is worth 1 ton of lead per fm., and very promising.—Edgworth's Shaft: The pitch in back of the the 50 yard level is worth 15 cwts. per fathom.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, July 19: In the 20 cross-cut, driving north of engine-shaft, towards the north lode, the ground is a little more favourable for driving. No other change to report for the week.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—J. Vivian, July 20: At Vivian's engine-shaft, in Oatfield, the first piece of main pumping-rod has been fixed in the shaft, and a second piece will be ready to fix to-morrow. The iron connecting-rods for the 90-inch cylinder pumping-engine have been delivered by the manufacturers, Messrs. Sandy's, Vivian, and Co., and are now in position, and the connection with the first piece of the main rod completed. At old sump, in Wheal Abraham, the 80-in. cylinder pumping-engine continues to work well, and the drainage operations are progressing satisfactorily. We have drained the entire length of the mines, about 1¼ miles, 43 fms. under the adit level, and are now preparing to drop our pumping-lift under this point to the 50; this we hope to complete, and to drain the mines to the 50 in about a fortnight from this date, when we shall fix our pumping work at Vivian's shaft, in Oatfield, and start the 90-in. cylinder pumping-engine, when the drainage will be commenced under the 50; every energy is being used in carrying out this object, so that in a few weeks we hope to see the 100, and be in a position to bring considerable quantities of copper ore to market. At Commor's shaft we find a good run of excellent copper ground, which we are now preparing to work on tribute; this we hope to do very shortly, as the shaft tackle for drawing the ores is in a forward state. A little to the east of this point we have some fine runs of excellent quality sulphur mundic, from which we have brought to surface upwards of 40 tons, and in course of the coming month we hope to have 100 tons ready for market. From the sale of this mineral we have every reason to expect the company will derive a considerable revenue, as there are no dressing charges to pay; the expense of raising it will be trifling. The machinery throughout the mines continues to work well, and answers every expectation.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, July 19: The shaftmen have taken out and secured the ground in the 36 for a cistern-plat. The bearer-holes are cut, and the bearers are being got in. I hope in a few days more the plunger bottom will be fixed. The balance-bob is in its place, and will shortly be put to work.

CWM ERFIN.—July 18: The lode in the 10, east of the boundary, is 2 feet wide, composed of a light clay-slate, veins of quartz, blende, and spots of lead ore. The lode in the rise over the back of this level, 60 fathoms east of the boundary, is 4 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The various stopes over the back of the 10 will yield, on an average, from ¾ to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the deep level east of the boundary, is all the breadth of the end, composed of clay-slate, quartz, spots of copper, and lead ore, worth 1⅛ ton of the latter per fathom. We have 20 men employed in the different stopes over the back of the deep adit level, in which the lode will yield, on an average, 1¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in Taylor's drift has improved since the last report, it is now full 2 yards wide, containing clay-slate, quartz, blende, and lead ore, worth 1⅛ ton of the latter per fathom. We look forward here for this level to lay open a fine piece of productive ground. The lode in the stope west of Taylor's drift is 5 feet wide, and worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in Williams's adit level, going east of the boundary, is 2⅛ feet wide, and will yield 30 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Pryse's adit level, which is being taken up from the side of the hill, has not yet reached the rock. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine worthy of remark.

DALE.—R. Niness, July 17: The vein in the bottom level is yielding more lead and a large quantity of blende. The upper works are without alteration.

DARREN.—R. Williams, July 19: The progress making towards the old mine, in the adit, is good; the lode at this point is as last reported. The 15 west is without alteration in prospects, while the stope continues to produce about 15*l.* worth of ore to the fathom. Matters generally at surface are proceeding as usual, but there is a lack of water for dressing on the higher floors, and, consequently, we purpose suspending dressing operations until there is a change, when more dispatch can be made at precisely the same cost.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, July 18: Ley's shaft is sunk to within 6 ft. of the 36, from which point a cross-cut will be commenced north to intersect the north lode. The 24 west is driven about 40 fms. from Ley's shaft, and is under the ore gone down on the north lode from the adit level, and a cross-cut north is now commenced to intersect the north lode. The 24 east is driven within a few fathoms of the ore gone down in bottom of the 12, which is a fine looking lode, and worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. There are two stopes in the back of this level, worth 4 tons each per fathom. We have a rise in the back of this level worth 2 tons per fm.; and a winze sinking in bottom of the deep adit level to communicate with the rise, and ventilate this part of the mine; lode worth on an average 5 tons of ore per fm.—William and Mary: Down's shaft is sunk 13 fms.; at this depth we have intersected the lode, which looks very promising for the depth. The 34 east is driven within 3 fms. of the winze sunk (7 fms.) below the 22 in a good lode. We have another winze sinking 17 fathoms east; lode worth 12 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 22 east is still looking well, and worth 10 tons per fm. We have two stopes in the back of this level, worth 8 tons each per fathom. The lode in the whim-shaft is looking very promising, and worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. The 22, west of the whim-shaft, is worth 8 tons per fathom, and no north wall. From this it will be seen that the mine never looked so well as at present. Our next sampling will be about 500 tons of ore, of better quality than the last.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, July 19: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is producing saving work. The 80 east is producing saving work. The 80 west is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the 90 east, 10*l.*; and the 90 west 5*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 80 east is worth 5*l.* per fathom.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholar, July 19: No. 6 Lode: In the 40, driving east of Buckley's shaft, the lode is producing 4 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 40 driving west the lode is producing 3 tons per fm. In rise in back of the 40 the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fm.—No. 3 Lode: In the 70 east we have met with another limb of the cross-course. In the 60 east the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the rise in back of the 70 the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

EAST CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, July 19: The cross-cut south in the 60 fathom level is driven 2⅛ fms.; the ground is rather easier than I expected to have seen it, and of a good character for lead.—North Shaft: The ground in the cross-cuts north and south is a little harder than it has been, therefore it has retarded our progress a little. We are also driving east on the lode cut in the south cross-cut; this lode is about 1 ft. wide, and is of a promising character, as far as we have seen, and the country here is congenial for lead.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, July 20: The lode in the deep adit still continues to improve; it is now 6 ft. wide, composed of coated mundic, fluor-spar, peach, and good stones of ore, good saving work; any day a valuable discovery may take place at this point. There is no alteration either at Gard's shaft or be 36 requiring notice.

EAST JANE.—T. Hodge, July 19: There is no particular change worth notice in

either of the bargains since our last report. The engine-shaft will be down the required depth for a 48 fm. level by the end of next week. We shall sample on Saturday next about 20 tons of lead.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, W. White, July 20: In Boorman's shaft, sinking below the 70, the lode is worth 6l. per fm. In the 70, east from Boorman's, the lode is yielding a little tin, but not to value. The 60, east from Boorman's, has improved, now worth 10l. per fm. In the stope in bottom of the 60, east of junction, the lode is worth 6l. per fm. In the 60, north-east on the caunter, the lode is worth 5l. per fm. In the 50, east from cross-cut, the lode is worth 6l. per fm.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, July 20: In the 85, east of Hallett's shaft, the lode is improved; it is now 1 ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fm. In the 85 west the lode is 8 in. wide, producing stones of ore, with a promising appearance; the ground is better for driving, and we are getting near the dip of the ore ground from the 75 fm. level. In the winze sinking below the 75 fm. level, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode has made a splice or squeeze, but seems to be opening out again; it is at present about 9 in. wide, worth 14l. per fm. In King's shaft, sinking below the 75, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm. In the 75, east of King's, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 75 fm. level, west of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm., and promising improvement. The stopes are much as reported last week.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—John Carthew, William Williams: Saturday was our setting and pay-day in these mines, which went off very satisfactorily. Our pump-men are engaged fixing cisterns, ladders, pumps, and rods in the engine-shaft. All our underground work is going on well. The masons are building the boiler-house, and the engineers are going on well with their work.

EAST TRESKERBY.—R. Knuckey, July 19: The 30 east end is improving for tin, worth 5l. per fathom; the ground continues favourable for driving, and good progress has been made. In the 30 west, on the north lode, the water has increased; the lode is small, and in two parts, being disordered. The pitches are improving; there are seven, being worked by 19 men.

EAST WHEAL FLORENCE.—Wm. Verran, July 19: The engine-shaft is down between 4 and 5 fathoms below the shallow adit, and is being sunk in a most congenial stratum by the side of the lode; we intend pushing this point with all possible speed to the depth of the deep adit, which will be considerably over 30 fathoms below the surface, at which depth we intend to cross-cut the lode, and from appearances at the shallow adit we may fairly hope for something good, and more especially as we have such a fine lode in the deep adit, which is being driven in this direction from the western part of the sett, which is producing not only fine stones but fine rocks of ore, of superior quality, a sample of which as assayed by Mr. Jenkin, of Callington, produced 18¾ per cent. of fine copper. There can scarcely be a doubt of this mine proving a most valuable property.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, July 19: The lode in the 85 east is small. The lode in the 85 west is 18 in. wide, and producing good yellow ore—a most promising lode, and looking much better than it did in the level above, over this place. The lode in the 75 east is small, but producing a little tin. The ground in the 75 cross-cut north is very favourable indeed for driving. The lode in the 75 west is 15 in. wide, and this morning we have cut a large stream of water, hence we calculate on a change for the better shortly. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 25l. per fathom. The lode in the stope above the 65 is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 55 west is worth 10l. per fm. The stope below the 55 west is worth for tin 15l. per fm. The stope above the 55 west is worth 6l. per fathom. We have this morning sampled (computed) 137 tons of copper ore, and are hoping to have a good sale of tin.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, July 19: North Lode: We are driving west of new shaft below the 40; the lode is worth 50l. per fm. In the stopes above the 40, east of diagonal shaft, we have intersected a slide, as at the 26.—South Lode: We are stoping above the 40; the lode is worth 60l. per fm.; this appears to be a fine piece of tin ground. The Turnpike and middle lodes continue to produce a little tin. We intend to sell 11 tons of tin to-morrow.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, July 19: Homersham's Shaft: The lode in the 140 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundic, and stones of copper ore—ground easy for progress. In the 130, west of Soper's cross-cut, the driving being continued on the south side of the north lode is in favourable ground; good progress is being made. In the 130 east the driving being continued on the south part of the north lode is in favourable ground; good progress is being made. In the 130 east, on the main part of the lode, the driving has been suspended for a short time, to admit of a rise being put up in the back; the lode in the rise is worth from 20l. to 25l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 120 is producing saving work, and promising further improvement. In the 77, driving west of Northey's cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work. In the winze sinking below the 66 the sinking is being continued by the side of the lode. The lode in the 45 east is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and stones of yellow copper ore, and promising. In the 88 cross-cut, driving north, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground is favourable, and highly mineralised.

— J. Richards, July 20: Homersham's Shaft: In the 140 east, on the south part of the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and consists of mundic, quartz, capel, prian, and stones of good quality ore; the ground is also easy for exploring. We continue to drive by the side of the lode, both east and west of Soper's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode. The 130 east, on the main part of the lode, is suspended for the present, to admit of a rise being put up in the back thereof, in which the lode is worth from 20l. to 25l. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 120 east, just behind the present end, the lode is very promising, and yields saving work of copper ore. In the 77 fm. level east, west of Northey's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is large—4 feet wide—and yields good saving work for copper ores. The sinking of the winze below the 66, west of Collins's cross-cut, is continued by the side of the lode, and fair progress is being made. In the 45 east the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of mundic, capel, quartz, prian, and good stones of yellow copper ore. In Williams's cross-cut north in the 88, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the ground is favourable both for progress and production of mineral.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 19: Redruth Consols Lode: In the 34, east of John's shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, consisting of spar and peach, with good stones of ore; the ground in the 34 cross-cut south is much the same as last reported.—Little's Lode: In the adit level, west of cross-cut, the lode is 20 in. wide, consisting of gossan, spar, and mundic.—Hocking's Lode: In the adit level, east of cross-cut, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of mundic and spar. In the adit level, west of the cross-cut, the lode is still in a disordered state. The ground in the adit level cross-cut south is moderately easy.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—J. Pollard, July 19: The ground in the engine-shaft still remains spare for progress; the lode is becoming more defined, and is making a beautiful hanging wall; it is keeping the right course through the hard ground quite the same as before, this shows it is a masterly lode; this shaft is sinking by twelve men as fast as possible, and I fully believe it will make a good lode in depth. In the 70, driving west, the lode is disordered by a patch of granite, but I think it is only temporary. The engine and pit work are in good condition, keeping the water at 6¼ strokes per minute.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, C. Merrat, G. Job, July 17: Trathan's Lode: In the 250, east of Bottrall's shaft, the lode is still large, but unproductive for copper. In the 260, east of the same shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fm. In the 270 east the lode has made a splice, but is again increasing in width, and is now 2 feet wide, producing saving work, and looking promising to improve to its former value. In the eastern stope in the back of this level the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 20l. per fathom. In the western stope the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. In the 280 east the lode is disordered and unproductive. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level, both east and west of the winze, will average 3 ft. wide, and worth 16l. per fathom—Hewett's Lode: The lode in the winze sinking below the 180, west of Union shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work. In the rise in the back of the 200 fathom level, west of the same shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and worth 10l. per fm. In the 220, west of Pedler's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing saving work, and looking kindly for improvement.—John's Lode: The lode in the rise in back of the 100, east of Austen's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, and of a very promising character, composed of quartz, prian, peach, and copper, worth for the latter 12l. per fm. In the 80 fm. level cross-cut north, east of same shaft, we have intersected a lode east of the cross-course, which is 1½ ft. wide, of a very kindly character, producing stones of ore, and kindly to improve after passing the influence of the cross-course.—Cook's Lode: In the 20, east of Pedler's shaft, we have intersected the cross-course, and are now driving north to cut the lode west of the cross-course. In the 30, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and worth 10l. per fm.; in the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 5l. per fm. In the 50 east, on the north lode, the lode is disordered by a slide, the lode at present large, being only 6 in. wide, producing some rich copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The other parts of the mine are without alteration since last reported.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, R. Andrew, July 19: The new north air-shaft is now down 23½ fms. from surface, and progressing satisfactorily; we have about 5½ fms. more to rise and sink to effect a communication. We have suspended the cross-cut west at the 115 north, and have resumed driving the end north; the lode has not yet been taken down, but where pricked into near the end it appears to have much improved in character; its value shall be given next week after taking down the lode. We have commenced a new stope in back of the 100, north from the north end of the former north stope, where the lode is yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The middle stope, in back of the 100, is still yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom; and the south stope, in the back of this level, is yielding ¾ ton per fm. The lode in the 84 north, coming in over these stopes, has improved, and is now yielding good saving work, with every prospect of becoming better as we proceed. The north wide stope, in back of the 45, is yielding 1½ ton, and improving: and the south wide stope, in back of the same level, 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. There is no other change in the tutwork department to notice. The tribute pitches we have at present working are yielding their usual quantity of ore. We have recently engaged many fresh miners, and are making much better progress in general.

FURSDON.—J. Collins, July 19: The progress in sinking the engine-shaft this week has been slow in consequence of a hard bar of ground. We have now a more favourable change. The ground is promising for ore, with a branch to the south of shaft yielding good stones of ore. The cross-cut north at the 21 has been driven this week 3 feet, and intersected a small flookan branch, without any ore. The ground is more firm, and not so good for progress. The pitch in back of the 21 is yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The pitch in back of the 11 is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The pitch in back of the adit level is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The pitch in bottom of the 21 has not been taken in consequence of the water being quick. We calculate to sample for this month from 35 to 40 tons of ore.

FURZE HILL WOOD.—Wm. Doidge, July 19: We have cased and divided the engine-shaft from the 40 to the 54, and commenced to cut trip-plat, which I hope we shall complete by the end of this week, when we shall proceed with the cross-cuts north and south to intersect the different lodes with all possible speed.—No. 1 North Lode: In the back of the 40, east of cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and worth 10l. per fm. for tin. Our engine and stamps are working well, and we hope soon to be able to get another parcel of tin for sale. I have forwarded a box of fine stones of ore from the back of the 40 to No. 9, Broad-street-buildings, for the inspection of the London shareholders.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, July 15: We have driven nearly 6 fms. through the lode at the 50 cross-cut north, and from present appearances are getting near the north wall, where the lode is producing fine stones of yellow copper ore. We purpose to continue the drivage in the same direction until the flookan part is intersected, when we shall push the drivage east on the most favourable and easy part of the lode, to get under the winze sinking below the 36, when a rise will be put up with all possible vigour to form a communication with the old workings. The shaftmen are progressing very satisfactorily in sinking the shaft and cutting tip-plat.

GLASGOW CARADON.—Wm. Taylor, July 18: M'Clure's Lode: The 65 west continues to have a good appearance, containing some good quality ore.—Caunter Lode: The 65 west is worth 8l. per fm., and likely to improve soon; the lode is much easier, favourable for progress, and letting out water freely, which is draining down the water from the western winze; this we have resumed sinking, worth 20l. per fm. The middle level is worth 12l. per fm. The stopes are producing about their usual quantity of ore. We are pushing on the cross-cuts north and south. No change to notice in either for the week. We are getting on favourably with dressing the ores for next sampling.

GODOLPHIN HILL.—Wm. C. Vivian, J. Pope, Jun., July 14: In the shallow adit, south of pump-shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and chlorite, and yielding tin worth 6l. per fm.; price for driving, 3l. per fm. In the deep adit, south-east of Parson's shaft, on the caunter lode, the lode is at present small, but the appearances indicate an improvement; price for driving, 2l. per fm. We have about 23 fms. to drive this level to reach the intersection of the caunter by West Great Work lode, where we fully expect to make a valuable discovery. In the shallow adit, east of the caunter on West Great Work lode, the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, producing some good tinstone; price for driving, 1l. 2s. 6d. per fm. In the shallow adit, east of new shaft, on the north lode, the lode has been small, but is now increasing in size and improving in character, so that we are encouraged to look for a further and early improvement.

— John Pope, July 19: The caunter lode, in the shallow adit, south-east of pump-shaft, is looking very well; 2 feet wide, producing good tinning stuff throughout. The north lode, in the shallow adit, east of new shaft, is producing better work for tin, and looking kindly for further improvement. The other parts are without change.

GOLCH HILL.—July 19: Harvey's shaft has now been sunk 14 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 54 fm. level; the lode in the bottom is rather close, and the ground is very hard; but I think it is only a knot, which we shall go through in 2 or 3 yards. In the lode there is clay and spar, and a little lead, but not enough to value.

GOTHIC.—J. Williams, July 19: We are getting on very well forking the water. We have discovered more ore ground to the west of the engine-shaft, below the 17, which they have taken down; it is a branch of ore of good quality for 6 in. wide, but we cannot tell how far this ore ground may extend, much of the eastern ground having been worked away in the old times. This ore ground is of such a yield as to make good profits, and it shows the nature of the lode in the old mine. In the adit driving west into the hill the lode is 2 ft. wide, and gives out about 12 cwts of ore to the fathom; the rest of the vein is spar and lode-stone, and seems very likely to make a still greater deposit of ore further west, or under the body of the high ground.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, July 19: The shaftmen are cutting ground for penthouse, and putting in the same in back of the 10, at the new shaft, and making every preparation to sink below the said level. In the end driving west of the new shaft, in the 10, the lode is at present small—it produces a little ore, but not to value. The stope in back of the 10, west of the new shaft, and east of No. 2 winze, is worth for copper ore 6l. per fm. The stope in back of said level, further west, is worth for copper ore 7l. per fm. The ground in the cross-cut driving south of Highburrow shaft, in the 20 fm level is of a favourable character for the production of copper ore. There is no further change to notice at present.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, W. Jenkin, July 19: The ground at Vivian's engine-shaft continues to improve for sinking; the lode in the same consists of quartz, and is producing stones of copper ore. The lode at King's shaft, sinking below the 75, is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 75, west of said shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. At Sieggan's shaft, sinking below the 70, we have overtaken the water, which does not go down as fast as we can sink the same; this will be drained as the 90 is being driven west at Wheal Rose, and enable to sink the shaft deeper; the lode in the same is worth 25l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70, east of the latter shaft, is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 70 end, driving east of this shaft, is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 60, driving west of the same shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. No other change has taken place throughout the mine since our last report.

GREAT LAXEY.—Richard Rowe, July 14: The mines continue at present much as reported on a month ago, and the raisings are satisfactory: referring to that report, I shall only notice some of the main points. In the south ground we are still cross-cutting through a large lode in the 190, and have not yet proved its entire width; the lode contains some good lead and blende, a change which (copper mainly having been looked for) will make its further development of special interest. The upper levels in this ground are without change. In the north ground our bottom, or 212 level, continues as before; but the lode in the 200, where for some time it has been small and difficult to trace, is now large, and contains some blende; an improvement which I hope will soon lead to the discovery of the 190 ore ground in this level. The 190 fm. level end still holds good; the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 100l. per fm. The 180 end is poor; the lode in the 165 end is 4 feet wide, worth 70l. per fm. The 155 end, on the east lode, is improving, worth 80l. per fm. The 110 fm. level is still in good ground, worth 100l. per fm., and the stopes in the roof from 100l. to 200l. per fm. Immediately above, in the new 85 fm. level, in Dumbell's, the lode is opening out exceedingly well, being in both the north and south ends large and very productive for lead and blende, worth at least 100l. per fm. We shall immediately, on the ends in the 85 being driven away sufficiently clear of the sump resume sinking, for the purpose of effecting the primary and long-desired object—a communication with the 110, now driving in advance below. The new trials are being persevered with as before.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, July 19: In the 154 east the lode is 10 inches wide, worth 4l. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 154 the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing some very good ore. All the other points are the same as reported last week.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—R. Pryor, H. Tregoning, July 15: We have set the following bargains to-day:—The 75 cross-cut to drive south of Hill Brothers engine-shaft by six men, at 10l. per fm.; the end is letting out a quantity of water, and is in a beautiful elvan. The 63 cross-cut to drive south of shaft by four men, at 10l. 10s. per fm.—Tin Lode: The 25 to drive east of Buckley's shaft by six men, at 4l. per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, and worth 9l. per fm. The stopes in the back of this end by six men, at 2l. 15s. per fm.; lode worth 7l. per fm. We have also set seven tribute pitches, and shall now be able to give a fair trial of the tin lode, which we believe will be satisfactory. Our pay and setting went off well.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Edwards, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, July 15: In the 150, driving east from Harvey's engine-shaft, the lode is 5½ ft. wide, and worth for copper and tin 20l. per fm. At Offord's shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 40l. per fm. The lode in the 140 end, east from Offord's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for copper and tin. The lode in the 140, driving west from No. 3 cross-cut, west from Fielding's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 6l. per fm. The south lode in the 120, west from Offord's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom for copper and tin. The lode in the 110, driving east from Mathew's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, but not sufficient to value; this point is looking more promising. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100, east from Mathew's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin 25l. per fm. The lode in the 100 end, driving east from Walker's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 30l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the stope in back of the said level is worth 30l. per fm. for tin. The lode in the 90 end, driving east from Walker's shaft, is 9 ft. wide, worth for tin 40l. per fm. The stope in the back of this level, west from said shaft, is worth 25l. per fm. The south lode in the 90, east from Moyle's bottom, is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 6l. per fm. We have driven a cross-cut north about 3 fms. at the 90, about 20 fms. east from Offord's shaft, which has intersected a south underlie lode; we have cut into the same about 3 ft., all of which is saving work for copper ore; the lode is not yet cut through; this lode forms a junction with the main lode about 6 fms. below the 90. The main lode is all taken away from the 90 to the 100, and we discovered the south underlie lode standing in the north side of the old gunnis, and about 12 fms. east from Chynoweth's bottoms; we shall be able to say more about it in course of the month. Should we find the said lode productive at the 90, we think it advisable to drive the 70 cross-cut, north from Offord's shaft, to intersect it at that level. The cross-cut is already driven about 15 fms., and by continuing it north 20 fathoms more we calculate to meet the lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 90, against Walker's shaft, is worth for tin 30l. per fm. Walker's shaft is holed from the 70 to the 80 with a borer-hole; there are about 3 ft. more to rise and sink, which we hope to do in the coming week. The lode in the rise in back of the 70 is 4 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 10l. per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 50 is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin; the same remark applies to Walker's shaft, sinking below the 36. The ground in the 36 cross-cut, south from Walker's shaft, is still favourable for driving. We have completed cutting ground for the balance-bob at the 10, at Harvey's shaft. The beam has been brought on the mine to-day; we shall at once commence to fix the same.

GREAT WHEAL FORTESCUE.—J. Grose, July 19: In the shaft east of Millett's shaft (6 fms. 4 ft. deep) the south wall of the lode has a regular underlie of 1½ ft. per fm. We shall cross-cut through the lode to the north wall, so as to take its direction and bearing; the south wall carries a fine flookan and prian, intermixed with copper and mundic. From these indications I confidently expect, after sinking a little, to meet with a profitable lode. Hill's lode, a few fathoms south of Millett's lode, we anticipate will unite and form a junction about 100 fms. east. This, when ascertained, will guide us as to the spot for sinking our perpendicular shaft. Hill's lode still continues 7 ft. wide, producing gossan in abundance, with copper throughout the lode, thus giving us reasonable hopes of speedy success. No. 1 tin lode, supposed to be one of the Great Work lodes, and to the south of all our copper lodes, about 5 fms. below surface only, is 18 in. wide, consisting of good tinny work. No. 2 tin lode is 2 ft. wide, producing rich tin, and has a regular underlie north 2 feet per fm. We are clearing shafts on the Wheal Curtis caunter lode, where we may look forward to a continuation of the great success met with on this lode in that mine. All the works are progressing with energy; and, looking at the great points of interest and promise of this property generally, I am most strongly of opinion that the results will soon be greatly remunerative.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—T. Julian, F. Francis, S. Harris, July 19: The lode in Ivey's shaft is not well defined, notwithstanding it produces good stones of tin. The 162, west of this shaft, is worth 60l. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is also worth 60l. per fathom. The 157, west from Ivey's, is worth 15l. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is holed. The 157, east of Ivey's, is worth 70l. per fathom. The 147 east is worth 50l. per fathom. All the stopes in this part of the mine are looking well, and worth full their former valuations, 40l. per fathom. The cross-cut at the 194 fm. level, at Metal shaft, is in a very fine stratum of ground, and progressing favourably; we are under great expectation of finding a good lode, when cut. The 184, east of this shaft, is worth 20l. per fathom. The winze sinking below this level, east of cross-cut, is worth 30l. per fathom. The winze sinking below this level, west of cross-cut, is down about 2 fms., and worth full 250l. per fathom. The 184 west end is worth 130l. per fathom. The 174 east is worth 25l. per fathom. The 174 west is worth 100l. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 70l. per fathom. The No. 1 winze, sinking below the 164, west, is worth 60l. per fm.; No. 2 winze, in the bottom of the 164, is worth 800l. per fathom. All the stopes in this part of the mine are now worth over 40l. per fathom. The mine never looked better than now. Our sale of tin on Monday was over 70 tons. All the machinery is in good working order.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Ewd. Rogers, Edmund Rogers, July 18: Standard Lode: We have completed the fixing of the 9-in. lift at the 12 below adit, and the shaftmen are now engaged fixing ladders from the adit to this level, and we expect to recommence sinking the shaft in a few days.

GUNNISLAKE (Clitters).—W. Skewis, J. Rodda, July 19: We are getting on with the cutting down of engine-shaft below the adit as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The lode in the adit level east is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 10 east is producing good saving work, and looking very promising for an improvement. The stope in the back of this level is worth for tin and copper 16l. per fathom. In the 10 west the lode is producing saving work, and no doubt will improve after we get a little further from the cross-course. We have three stopes working in the back of this level, worth respectively 12l., 7l., and 6l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the same level is worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 24 east is producing stones of ore, but not enough to value. We have two stopes working in the bottom of this level, west of shaft, each worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 36 east is worth 6l. per fm. The rise in the back of this level is worth 9l. per fm.; and the winze in the bottom is worth 10l. per fm. In the 36 west the lode is opening out larger, and consists chiefly of spar, peach, and prian, with tin and copper intermixed, looking very promising for an early improvement. We are progressing satisfactorily with the dressing for our next sampling of tin and copper ores.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, July 19: Gwyn Llifion end is still without change. The ground in the shaft is still hard; the lode is about 10 inches wide, of spar and good stones of lead and blende. No change in Gwydyr stopes or middle level since last reported.

HALLENBEAGLE.—E. Richards, R. M. Kitto, July 15: At Pinniger's engine-shaft, sinking below the 56, the lode or branch is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; ground more favourable. The 56 fm. level cross-cut, driving south of Pinniger's shaft, is without change since the last report. In the 56, driving east of the said shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, but not to value. In the 56, driving west of sump winze, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore, but not to value. In the 56, driving east of the said winze, the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 12l. per fathom. In No. 2 winze, sinking below the 44, on north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. In No. 3 winze, sinking below the 44, on the north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom. At Stone's shaft, sinking below the 47, on the north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. In the 47, driving east of Stone's shaft, on the north lode, the lode is small, producing stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. At King's shaft, sinking below the 40, the ground is rather hard. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40, east of King's shaft, on Wheal Rose lode, is 1 ft. wide, producing rich stones of copper ore, worth 5l. per fathom. In the 40, driving east of King's shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stone of ore, but not to value. At Reed's shaft, sinking below the 43, on Reed's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 43, east of Reed's shaft, on Reed's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fathom. In the 43, driving east of Reed's shaft, on Reed's lode, the lode is 9 in. worth 5l. per fathom. In the 43, driving west of Reed's shaft, on the said lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. In No. 1 winze, sinking below the 43, west of Bawden's shaft, on Reed's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. In No. 2 winze, sinking below the 43, west of Bawden's shaft, on Reed's lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 9l. per fathom.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, July 14: Scar Head: No. 1 stope is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; No. 2 stope, 2 tons per fm.; No. 3 stope, 3 tons per fm. I shall sample 20 tons for sale here next week.—Trough: The Low level, driving north, is poorer to-day. The rise in the east and west vein is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. No water here yet to dress with.

HAVAN.—Geo. Jones, July 15: In the 20 east the ground is very hard for driving, producing about 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We fully expect this end to increase in value shortly, as we know that there is a strong branch gone down in bottom of the 10 from 4 to 5 fathoms east of the present end. Ore previously in store, 19 tons 4 cwts.; in bin on the mine, 3 tons; in course of dressing, from 8 to 9 tons.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, July 18: In costeaning we have cut what in all probability is the Tavistock lode, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and spots of copper ore—a kindly lode; as we have only just met with it, we purpose sinking a little on its course to further prove its general character.—West Hawkmoor: The men in the rise having got up to some difficult and somewhat dangerous ground, they will be placed to sink from surface to effect a communication with the rise.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, July 19: The lode in Bailey's engine-shaft is worth 70l. for its length (13 ft.), and promising further improvement.

KELLY BRAY.—G. Rowe, July 19: The lode in the flat-rod engine-shaft is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, and mundic, with occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 30 east it 3 ft. wide, principally composed of mundic, capel, peach, and spar, with stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking before the 30 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. The lode in the stopes west from winze is worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 35, west from shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, July 17: The lode in the 53, east of the new eastern shaft, is between 3 and 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, quartz, fluor-spar, and ore, saving work. In the stopes in bottom of the 41 west the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of ore, peach, and mundic, worth of the former 2¼ tons, or 10l. per fm. The lode in the 41 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and ore. The lode in the 30 east is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3½ tons, or 14l. per fm. The end to the west of the great cross-course is letting out more water than it did, the ground being rather hard for driving through. Our tribute pitches continues to yield much as usual.

LANIVET.—J. Tregay, July 15: Oulton's: The lode in the bottom of the sump-shaft, on Vance's lode, is producing good stones of tin. The shaftmen are making fair progress in sinking below the 12. The engine and pitwork are working well.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—J. Curtis, July 20: Our operations here are steadily and satisfactorily progressing towards a profitable state of working. On the north lode the 20 fathom level is extended to Grace's shaft, with which it will be communicated within the next month. The last 30 fathoms driving has been through profitable tin ground; when this communication is made our returns of tin from this lode alone will be considerably increased. The adit and 10 fm. levels, both on the north and Paull's lodes, are passing through good tin ground. The adit, east on the latter, is now holed to the old men's workings, and from it in the last month we have raised upwards of ½ ton of tin, and in a winze which is now down about 5 ft. below that level we have a good lode. The deep adit cross-cut is being driven with all speed towards Gweal Bevoth lode, from which, when reached, we shall be enabled to drain the whole of the lodes, and carry out on them a very extensive course of operations, which, even at the present low price of tin, must result in a good monthly profit to the shareholders.

LONG RAKE.—Capt. Evans, July 19: The 90 west is driving in a very nice looking lode, worth 15 cwts. per fm. The same level east produces occasional stones of lead. The 80 east is not driving on the lode at the present moment. We are hastening on this level to communicate with a winze below the 70; this will be completed in about a week, and will lay open a large quantity of ore ground, as the lode in the winze is worth about 1 ton, and the level 15 cwts. per fm., in pretty easy ground, which will come away quickly and cheaply. The lode in the 70 east is from 4 to 5 feet wide, and orey throughout, worth 1 ton per fm. The pitches in this level, about the middle stope, are turning out fair quantities of lead. Everything is being carried on pretty regularly, and we trust to be able to sell at least 25 tons of lead ore next week. At the eastern shaft we are getting on pretty well enlarging it for whim-shaft. Everything is being pushed on with the utmost vigour.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, July 15: Old Mine: The lode in bottom of the sump-shaft is producing mundic and stones of copper ore. The shaftmen are making fair progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 70. In the 70 east end the lode is principally gossan, with stones of grey copper ore and a little native copper in the interstices of the rock.—West Mine: The lode is not yet cut; ground favourable for driving.

MERLLYN.—Wm. Sandoe, July 19: The lode in the 20, going west, is 1¼ ft. wide, of a very promising appearance, and worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; from the kindly appearance of the ground, &c., I expect the lode will soon become more productive for lead ore.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, July 20: Brabner's shaft: The pitch in bottom of the 80 yard level, north of No. 1 winze, is worth 1½ tons of lead per fathom. The pitch in back of this level, south of No. 2 winze, continues worth 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm. The pitch in the bottom of the 60 yard level north is worth from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of lead per fathom.—Williams's Shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level, driving south and north from the winze, is easy for progress, and produces a little lead, with a very promising appearance. The pitch in the bottom of this level, north of the shaft, is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fathom.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, July 19: In the cross-cut north at the 72 we have met with the branch passed through in sinking the shaft, which is small, with spots of ore; the ground too is a little easier, and hence we conclude that the main part of the lode cannot be far off. The stopes in back of the 62 east are, on the whole, looking better than last reported, producing at present about 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The branch in the 22 east still maintains its size and character, producing about ½ ton of ore per fm.

NANTEOS.—R. Williams, July 19: We have gone through several small strings lately bearing lead, but I am satisfied that the lode has yet to be cut, which I hope to be able to report soon.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—W. Skewis, R. Trevarthen, J. Symons: Hambley's Shaft, Main Lode: The 48 west is yielding good stones of tin. The 36 west is producing saving work for tin.—North Lode: The 48 east is at present poor. The 36 is poor, but presenting a very kindly appearance, with water issuing very freely from the end. The winze sinking below this level is worth 6l. per fathom. The 24 is worth 12l. per fm. The rise in the back of this level is worth from 5l. to 6l. per fm. In the 12 the lode is larger, and improved in appearance since last reported. The winze sinking below this level is worth 6l. per fm.—Lance's Shaft: The 12 west is yielding good stones of tin; it has improved during the last two or three days, and if it continues we shall be able to value it in the next report.

NEW CORNISH.—Jas. Richards, July 14: Latchley Consols: The 40 has been extended east 2 fms. 3 ft. 4 in., and the drivage is now, judging from the ground becoming disordered, near the cross-course; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, quartz, and a little ore. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 40 east, and east of Sleep's winze, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the stope in back of the 40 east, west of Nankivell's rise, the lode is worth 2¼ tons of ore per fm.—South Wheal Maria: The 82 west has been extended 1 fm. 2 ft. 4 in.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, capel, quartz, and a little ore. The 82 cross-cut south has been driven 2 fms. 0 ft. 9 in.; the ground is moderately easy. The lode in the stope in back of the 70 west is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. We sample this month about 70 tons of copper ore.

NEW CROW HILL.—Wm. Trelease, July 18: The ground in the 70 east is much better. The 55 east is without change to notice, except that the lode is underlying much faster than I ever before saw it, now 2 ft. wide, made up of hard quartz, mundic, jack, &c., with good stones of lead occasionally intermixed. The lode in the new stopes, in back of the 55, is without much change since last week, from 2 to 4 ft. wide, with plenty of mundic, a little jack and quartz, with excellent stones of ore occasionally.—Louisa: The shaftmen here for two or three days in the past week have been engaged in timbering the shaft, &c., for although the ground recently sunk through was hard, wet, and troublesome, yet we find that strong timbering is now required to keep it open, and the ground in the bottom of the shaft seems to be getting better. We have to-day some fine showers, and I hope we shall now be able to get about the undressed ore on the mine.

NEW EAST BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—Wm. Skewis: The horse-whim is fixed in its place, and we shall commence driving to-morrow if all goes well. Predeux shaft is cased and divided, and footway fixed in it as deep as the middle level. The men have began to clear and secure the deep adit. I hope to be able to give you more importent news in my next report.

NEW EAST RUSSELL.—J. Gifford, July 19: The lode in the 27, west of the new shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of copper ore. The lode in the pitch in bottom of the adit is still worth full 15l. per fm., but in consequence of the water being so very fast we are obliged to abandon it for the time. The tributers are now working in the back of the adit, where they have a good branch of copper ore, and if it continues they will get extra wages.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, Wm. Mitchell, July 19: The lode in Bickford's shaft is 4 ft. wide, with a leader of copper ore on the south part, worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 84, east of Bickford's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the same level west is very much improved for copper ore since our last report, now worth 25l. per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is worth 12l. per fathom. The stope in the back of the same level, east of winze, is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 74 fathom level, west of Bickford's shaft, is producing good stones of copper ore, but not to value. The stope in the back of this level, west of winze, is worth 6l. per fm. The stope east of winze is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 67, west of Bickford's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 58, west of Bickford's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, at present unproductive. The stope in the back of this level is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 46, west of Bickford's shaft, is 1½ foot wide, unproductive.

NEW TRELEIGH.—F. Pryor, S. Michell, July 19: The cross-course is not as yet intersected in the 90. The ground is hard and spare for driving. We have commenced rising in the 80 by the side of the cross-course; the ground here is more favourable, and the men are making pretty good progress. When this rise is completed to the 70 it will not only ventilate this level but also drain the bottom of the 70, and enable us to work on the orey ground gone down in the bottom of that level. The lode in the 70 end west will turn out 2 tons of ore per fathom, and discharging a pretty deal of water. The 60 end, west of the cross-course, is looking rather better than it did last week. Towards the bottom of the level the lode is 2½ feet wide, saving work, with good indications. This level continues dry. The 40, east of the new shaft, is extended 19 fathoms; the lode in the end is 2½ feet wide, of a good appearance, and impregnated with ore throughout; the lode is of great promise, and we have reason to believe that a productive one will be met with under foot. The men are getting on very well sinking the shaft below the 40; the ground is favourable; the lode is 18 in. wide, spotted with ore. The 40, driving west of this shaft, at the present time will pay for driving. The rise above this level will produce about 1 ton of ore per fathom.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, G. Rickard, July 20: The rise in the back of the 86, against the perpendicular shaft, below the 74 on the lode, is producing good stones of ore at each point, yet rather spare for progress. The cross-cut north, in the 74, is in mineralised ground, indicating the lode to be near at hand. The 64 west is much the same as last week, driving by the side of the lode; we intend to cross-cut the lode by the end of the month. The lode in the 40 west is increasing in size and improving, producing some good work for copper ore. The stopes in the back of the 30, west from the winze, are worth from 25l. to 30l. per fathom—a fine course of ore. The tramroad in Trowse adit is near completion, when we shall commence raising ore of fair quality; the lode at this point is worth 30l. per fathom. At Rickard's shaft we have cut trip-plat, put in plat, sollar, &c., and are now in course of sinking for a 10 fm. level in good ground, by the side of the lode; this we shall do as fast as possible. The tribute department is yielding its regular supply as for some time past. We are getting on well with the surface work, the water-wheel, drawing-machine, pully-stand, &c., being all in a forward state.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—W. Hancock, July 18: During the last week fair progress has been made in clearing the old sump-shaft below the 40. The lode in the 40, west of shaft, will produce 2½ tons of good quality blende per fm., with occasional stones of

lead and copper ore, a good looking lode. This remark will apply to the same level east; in the latter we are at present carrying but very little of the lode, on account of being near the shaft. Tom's shaft is holed to the 30 by a borer-hole; we have about 6 feet of ground more to rise and sink through to make it complete to the latter level; when done we shall bed-plank it down and cut plat. The ground in the new engine-shaft is stiffer, but of a good description for lead; we have two branches or feeders of blende and lead come in the north end of it again, which shows the country to be highly mineralised; every effort is being used to get this shaft down, but the ground at present is making a little against us; however, I am of opinion it will soon improve.

— Wm. Hancock, July 19: We have now the north part of the lode come in the old sump-shaft about 3 fathoms below the 40; it produces excellent stones of lead, blende, copper, and mundic, a strong pretty-looking lode; its size we cannot say much about yet until we go deeper.

NORTH BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, July 19: In the 122, west of Grace's, on the main lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 112 west is 5 ft. wide, saving work for tin. In the 102 west the lode is 5 wide, worth about 5l. per fm. for tin. In the 82 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore.—North Lode: In the 42 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the same level west the lode is nearly 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, and is apparently likely to improve. In the winze sinking under the 42 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing nearly 1 ton of ore per fm.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—Capt. Paull, July 19: In the engine-shaft the lode, or part being sunk upon, will now average about 5 feet wide, with more lode standing to the south; the north part of it being principally quartz, containing occasional stones of yellow copper ore, and the south part not mixed with so much of the clay-slate as formerly—altogether a kindly-looking lode. In the 85 west the lode, or part carrying, is 4 ft. wide, with no wall seen on either side; its composition is principally quartz, mundic, and peach, impregnated throughout with copper and blende. There is no alteration to notice in other parts.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, J. Grenfell, July 18: King's engine-shaft to sink below the 85, by nine men, at 30l. per fathom. The 85 to drive east of this shaft; the ground is improved in this end, now driving by two men, at 6l. per fathom, instead of 9l. last month. The 50 fathom level cross-cut to drive south of this shaft, by six men, at 5l. 5s. per fathom. A rise in the back of this level by four men, at 9l. per fathom; this is on the new lode, about six fathoms east of cross-cut; five fathoms further east there is a lode in the back worth 12l. per fathom, this is being worked on tribute. The 60, to drive east of Bennett's shaft, by two men and two boys, at 5l. 10s. per fathom, producing ½ ton of ore per fathom, with a promising appearance. The 60, to drive west of cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, by four men, at 9l. 10s. per fathom, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. A cross-cut to drive north at Bennett's, west of Bennett's cross-course, by one man and one boy, at 2l. 10s. per fathom; our object in driving this cross-cut is to see if we can find Pryor's lode, which has never been seen west of Bennett's cross-course. Our engine and pitwork are working well.

NORTH LEVANT.—J. Bennetts, J. Thomas, July 19: We have completed fixing the lift in Law's shaft to the 100; we shall now commence to cut shaft-plat, and sink below that level. The 85 west is driving at 2l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is worth 3l. per fathom. The 85 fm. level east is driving north towards Wheal Game lode, at 7l. 10s. per fm. The winze in bottom of the 70 east is sinking at 4l. per fm.; lode worth 6l. per fm. We are sinking a winze below the 70, on Wheal Game lode, at 9l. 9s. per fm., with the intention of communicating with the 85, east from Law's shaft. We have 15 pitches set on tribute, varying from 9s. to 18s. in 1l. Our monthly sale of tin on the 12th inst. was 7 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 22 lbs., which realised 57l. per ton, amounting to 406l. 13s. 6d.

NORTH MINERA.—July 19: The eastern shaft, sinking below the 40, is still in the same sort of ground, composed of a bastard limestone, intermixed with carbonate of lime and spar; there is a small bed or floor of shale about 2 inches thick in the bottom of the shaft, which enables the shaftmen to make greater progress. There is not much alteration in the 40 north-east; if anything, the lode is becoming easier for driving, and more defined, composed of bastard limestone, carbonate of lime, spar, and stones of lead ore. We have taken away the piece of poor ground in the stope in the eastern end of the rise in the back of the 25, and are now stoping in good ore ground, which will produce 1½ ton of lead ore per fm.; there is at present a good leader of lead ore in the back of this rise, and we shall resume the rising again next week. The 35 yard level, driving west upon Alfred's lode, is looking rather poor at present; driving east upon same lode is improving as we drive, there being a very nice-looking leader of ore upon the north wall of the lode from the bottom of the level about half-way up; this leader is about 10 in. wide, solid lead in the bottom of the level; it will now produce rather more than 1 ton per fm.

NORTH PHŒNIX.—Jas. Seccombe, J. Martin, July 14: Setting Report: The 160 cross-cut is through the lode; we have, therefore, set the men to drive south-west, at 20l. per fm. After going about 6 ft. in this direction we shall be quite clear of the lode, and can then go on by the side of it; the wall is regular and well defined, and contains stones of yellow copper ore. The 140 to drive west by the side of the lode, by six men, at 13l. per fm.; the ground is unaltered, and the wall of the lode continues to show good stones of ore occasionally. The trial shaft to sink by nine men, at 5l. 5s. per fm.; the ground continues very favourable; it is now down 12 fms. from surface.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, July 19: Decimus engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 6 in. below the 30; the lode in this shaft is 15 in. wide, composed chiefly of mundic and flookan. The lode in the 30 end west is 18 in. wide, but not looking so promising as when reported last week, but still producing a little lead. The 20 fm. level cross-cut south is suspended for the present, and we have put the men to drive the end west; the lode in this end is 18 in. wide, and producing a little lead. The lode in the adit end is 1 foot wide, and has a better appearance than last week. Rye's whim-shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the adit level; the lode is 2 feet wide, and has a good appearance; we expect to see this lode improve in sinking, as the 20 made lead for some distance driving. Flat-rod shaft is sunk 9 fms. 1 ft. below the surface, and the ground is much as usual for sinking.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, July 20: The lode in the 110, east of the sump-shaft, is 3 feet wide, composed of peach, spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value.—Tressider's Shaft: The lode in this shaft, sinking below the 110, is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 110 end, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of copper ore per fathom, with a very kindly appearance; driving by three men and three boys, at 2l. 15s. per fathom. The lode in this level, driving west of the shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom; in this end we are daily expecting an improvement, as we have a good lode of ore gone down in the level above; driving by three men and three boys, at 3l. per fathom. The lode in the 100, driving east is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. No. 1 winze, sunk in the bottom of this level, is holed, which has well ventilated the 110, and laid open a good piece of ore ground. No. 2 winze, sinking in the bottom of this level, is down about 6 fms.; lode 5 feet wide, worth 3½ tons of copper ore per fathom; this winze is about 6 fathoms in advance of the 110 end, and speaks well for the same. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 77 end, driving east, is disordered by a slide, and at this time of no value. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is down about 6 fathoms, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. All other places throughout the mine are without any change to notice.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Wm. Godden, July 18: West of Murchison's Shaft: We have driven through the cross-course east of Waymouth's cross-cut, and are now driving south to discover the No. 2 north lode, east of it. The No. 1 south lode, in the 52 end, east of Jenkin's cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; a very promising lode. The No. 3 south lode, north of Rowe's rise, is 3 ft. wide, but at present disordered.—West of Trial Shaft: The No. 2 south lode, in the 42 end, east of Scoble's cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, yielding stones of ore. The No. 2 south lode, in the rise and stope above the back of the 42, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have sold 8 tons of tin to the Charlestown Smelting Company, at 54l. 10s. per ton, which is forwarded to their works for them, and we are now busily engaged preparing another parcel for the market. We shall sample on the 27th inst. about 40 tons of copper ore.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—Wm. Trelease, July 20: We have taken down the lode in Parker's shaft this week, and still find it composed entirely of beautiful gossan, impregnated with ore; the branches of ore to the south are not dipping north so fast as the lode, and, consequently, have not been seen; the men are making good progress in the rise and inclined shaft, and have about 7 fms. of ground more to spend; in the former the granite heads are very thickly incrusted with green silicate of copper, and as this occurs only on the north side it would seem to indicate a good lode on the caunter, which is only a few fathoms off. Michael's shaft is cleared 6 ft. below the middle adit; we have now firm ground on three sides of it, and find the stuff principally composed of the debris of the former engine-house and the shaft timber.

PAR AND ST. BLAZEY CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, July 17: I am very much pleased with the favourable change in the new lode driving west; it is composed of gossan and mundic, intermixed throughout with grey and some yellow copper ore; a very kindly looking lode, and cannot fail, I think, of making copper in paying quantities shallow. The end is now about under the new shaft, which is nearly down to this level; we hope to communicate in about another week; we shall be making the necessary arrangements for sinking below. The ground, both in the shaft and levels below, is of the most favourable character for producing mineral.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, July 15: Sump: In the 130 east the lode in the end is worth 8l. per fm. The 130 west is worth 7l. per fm., and no north wall. The pitches between this level and the 120 are looking well both east and west from the shaft. In the 120 fm. level west, the lode in the winze in the bottom is worth 12l. per fm. for 6 ft. wide, and no south wall. The 120, east of intersection, on south part of Skimmer's, is worth 6l. per fm. In the 100 east nothing of importance intersected for the week. The 90 west rise is worth 5l. per fm.—Cobbler's: The 110 east is worth 6l. per fm. The 110 west is worth 6l. per fm. The 100 west is worth 7l. per fm. The 90 east is worth 5l. per fm. The 100 west winze is worth 10l. per fm. The 68 east winze is worth 10l. per fm. The 68 west winze is worth 5l. per fathom.—Street: The tributers at the 18 are still breaking some good quality copper ore. The 90 cross-cut north has been set to drive by two men, at 8l. per fm., but little progress has yet been made.—New Shaft: We have come down to the bottom of the sink made by the old men, and are now sinking on the lode, but whether it is much solid ground, or merely an arch left standing, we can hardly tell; the lode here is worth 8l. per fm.

PENHALLS.—W. Higgins, J. Nance, July 15: The ground in the 60 cross-cut, south of engine-shaft, is still favourable for driving; we have not met with any change in connection with this point. The lode in the 60 west, north of the shaft, maintains its value—13l. per fm. The Pink lode in the 40, west of south cross-cut, has not been taken down for the week.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Wm. Gifford, J. Gifford, July 18: Since the last general meeting Watson's shaft has been sunk 8 fms. 2 ft., being now 13 fms. 5 ft. below the 30; the same has been cased and divided as close as is necessary for working, and in order to have a fork below the 45, so as to be enabled to fix the plunger at that point, and also, in case of any accident, to hold a few hours of coming water. We would recommend sinking the shaft 6 ft. below the 45 before commencing cross-cutting to the lode, which we hope to complete within four weeks from this date. We have set a pitch at the 30, east of Watson's shaft, to two men, for one or two months, at 12s. in 1l., and from present appearances the men are likely to get good wages, the takers to pay all costs. In conclusion, we beg to say that from the kindly appearance of the lode in the 30, both east and west of the shaft, also the promising indications at present in the pitch in the same level, there is good reason to expect when the lode is intersected at the 45 that good results will be obtained.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, W. Millett, July 20: The lode in Hill's shaft, sinking below the 80, will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of Hill's shaft, is unproductive. No. 2 winze, sinking below the 70, is down to the 80, and the men are driving east in this level to communicate with the 80, west of Hill's shaft; the lode here is worth 8l. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 80, west of Hand's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, containing some tin and copper, but not to value; no lode taken down in the 80 east since last report. The lode in the 70, west of Hand's shaft, is worth 5l. per fathom for tin. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking below this level, will yield 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of Hand's shaft, is 2 feet wide, composed of prian and spar, with occasional stones of yellow copper. The lode in the 50, west of the slide, is 1 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, and letting out much water, which we regard as a good indication. The lode in the 40, west of Hand's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, containing saving work for tin. In the beginning of the present week we had a breakage at Louisa's engine; the seating of the air-bucket broke, and we were obliged to have a new one cast; this has occasioned a delay of two days in the working of the engine. Although the accident is not a serious one, it will interfere with our sampling on Tuesday next.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, July 18: There is no change in the north and south cross-cuts worthy of note; the ground is still good for driving, and letting out water.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—E. Thomas, R. F. Treweeke, July 19: The lode in the 100 end, east of Ransom shaft, has improved; now 2 feet wide, worth 20l. per fm., and appears to have reached the productive ground passed through at the 90 fm. level for upwards of 25 fathoms in length. The engine-shaft is now communicated with the rise above the 170 by a borer hole, which will facilitate its completion to that point.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—Captain Richards, July 21: Telegram: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 60 end west is worth 25l. per fathom. The lode in the 50 west is worth 5l. per fm. Other places are without change.

SILVER VEIN.—Jas. Seccombe, E. Burn, July 15: Setting Report: The north engine-shaft to sink below the 50, by six miners and three labourers, at 16l. per fathom; ground very favourable. We have to sink 2¼ fms. more before fixing bearers and cistern for plunger-lift. To enlarge the north engine-shaft above the 30, by six men, at 7l. per fm.; we cannot progress with this work so rapidly as we could wish, but hope to complete it in time for the other machinery. The 50 to drive north on the eastern part of the lode, by two men, at 37s. 6d. per fm.; ground easy; lode at present split into branches, but we expect it to improve shortly. The contractor is not getting on so rapidly with the building as we could wish, in consequence of the great difficulty to get masons; he his, however, doing his work well.

SITHNEY WHEAL METAL.—T. Julian, F. Francis, S. Harris, July 20: The fixing of the new lift and rods to the 145 is completed, and the shaft resumed sinking below this level. The cross-cut west of cross-course at this level is progressing favourably. We expect to reach the lode in about 9 feet more driving, and are in good hopes of finding it productive. The lode in the 145 east end is about 18 inches wide, well defined, and producing tin, on the whole rather improved in appearance. The winze in bottom of the 80, east of shaft, has been suspended from an increase of water. The ground in the 90 cross-cut south is in much easier ground for driving; there is, however, no appearance yet of a lode. The stope in bottom of the 10, west of the eastern shaft, has improved; now worth from 8l. to 10l. per fathom. The pitwork and engines are all in good working order.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, July 20: In the 50, west of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 5 south lode, the lode is of fair size, 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mundic, prian, and a little ore. In the 50, east of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, composed chiefly of quartz and mundic. In Gilbert's rise, in the back of the 20, east of the eastern shaft, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, and yields good saving work for copper ore. In the back of the 20 east, west of White's rise, a 10 fm. level is being driven on the south part of the main lode, in which the lode is yielding good stones of ore. In the new shaft sinking below the 50 west the lode maintains its size, 5 ft. wide; it is composed of mundic, quartz, peach, prian, capel, and occasionally a little ore. In the deep adit level the ground is easy, and good progress is being made.

SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS.—J. Barrett, July 19: The air in the 20, western end, is very foul, and I have suspended it until the whim-shaft is communicated with the 20. The lode in the 20, eastern end, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, producing a little lead and copper ore—not enough to value; but the indications are very good. The lode in the diagonal engine-shaft is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore. The lode at the whim-shaft is 3 feet wide, producing stones of yellow copper ore. The shaftmen are engaged fixing balance-bob at surface, and fend-off-bob in the 10; also fixing pitwork at the diagonal engine-shaft. The whole will be fixed in a few days, and the sinking of the diagonal shaft will be carried on without interruption.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—J. Spargo, July 20: I hope before this you have received the samples of lead-stuff broken from the 12, and those broken in the bottom of the adit, as well as the gossan from the back of the adit. The launders being now completed, I hope next week to report that I am stoping lead for the market similar to that sent to you from the 12, as well as opening out ground for stopes at other points.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, July 15: The ground in the rise above the 54 has been a little stiffer this week than when last reported, but is still favourable for progress. The flat-rod shaft is without any change.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Williams, July 15: The engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. 2 ft. below the 30, and the ground easy.—Middle Lode: We have opened about 9 ft. east and west of the engine-shaft cross-cut at the 30, the lode thus far about 8 in. in width, composed principal of ruggy quartz, with good stones of black and grey copper ore. In the 20, east of cross-cut, east of engine-shaft, the lode is altogether 14 in. wide, 9 in. of it on the north wall being good black and grey copper ore, worth about 8l. per fm.; in the same level west the lode is small, and unproductive at present. In the 10, west of the engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is 14 in. wide, yielding copper and tin ore to the value of about 5l. per fm.; we are clearing this level east of the cross-cut for the purpose of driving it over the kindly and productive lode passed through at the 20.—West Basset Lode: We have driven the 30, west of King's shaft, 2 fms., and partly cut the plat; the lode in the end is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz and gossan principally, thickly interspersed with native copper and stains of black copper ore; as soon as we have got sufficiently clear of the shaft, and have completed the plat, we shall commence sinking again without a moment's delay. We have cleared the 20, west of King's shaft, about 4 fms., and shall in a few days reach the ore ground west of this shaft. At Vivian's new shaft we are cutting plat at the 10 preparatory to again sinking, which we shall be ready to do in the latter part of the ensuing week. In the deep adit level, west of Vivian's new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, prian, &c. At the new shaft, on the junction of the middle and engine lodes, in cross-cutting south we have not yet met with the lode.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, July 12: In the adit end, driving east and west of cross-cut, on the north lode, the lode is about 9 in. wide, producing spar and mundic, with spots of copper ore.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, July 17: The lode in the 60 west is 2 feet wide, worth for lead and copper 12l. per fm., with good indications of a further improvement. The lode in the 50 west is 2½ feet wide, worth for lead and copper 16l. per fm.; it is a fine strong-looking lode, and presenting a very promising appearance for an early improvement. The lode in the 40 west is still disordered in consequence of a cross-course. I may here mention that the ground at present in this end is in every way similar to that which has been passed through in the level over this point; it is letting out much water, and I expect an improvement in the lode soon. The lode in the 30 west is 2 feet wide, containing a good mixture of lead and copper, of a more promising appearance than it has been for some time past, with prospects of still further improvement. The stopes throughout the mine are looking much the same as for some time past. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine. We shall sample this week a parcel of silver-lead ore of 25 tons.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—Wm. Roberts, July 19: In the 56, east of the flat-rod shaft, no lode has been taken down since my last—then 1 foot wide, producing stones of good ore. The lode in the 46 east continues 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In other parts no alteration to notice.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Maunder, July 19: The 90 cross-cut is extended 18 fathoms west from engine-shaft, and has passed through two branches of the east lode; the former about 20 inches, and the latter about 3 feet wide, chiefly consisting of white iron and barytes, with a small quantity of fine grained disseminated through it, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 75 north is 3 feet wide, containing a small quantity of blende and lead, and looking kindly for improvement. The lode in the 60 north is at present hard; we are, therefore, driving by the side of the lode, in order to make greater progress to get forth to the ore ground driven through at the 45. We have commenced a winze in bottom of the 45 about 90 fathoms in advance of the 60 end; now sunk about 9 feet; lode about 4 feet wide, with a leader of lead on the footwall, which will yield 4 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and has every appearance of improving in depth. The cross-cut being driven east at the 45 south has not as yet intersected anything of importance.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chappell, July 20: The engine-shaft is sunk 8½ fms. below the bottom of the adit level, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. The lode in the bottom of the north-eastern shaft is 1 ft. wide, producing good work for the stamps, with indications of a speedy improvement. Here we have three lodes running parallel with each other, and all within a distance of about 6 fms. After we have sunk a little deeper I should strongly recommend cross-cutting north and south, where I have every reason to believe we shall find tin in paying quantities. We are making good progress in clearing and securing, and spilling through the great cross-course, west of engine-shaft, in the adit level. We hope in a few days now to make this all complete. We can see in over the back of the end a level driven east and west on a lode which is about 5 fms. south of engine lode, where the former workers raised some rich tinstuff, and left a good lode going down in the bottom of the adit level.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 15: The lode in the adit west is 1 ft. wide, containing a better looking quartz than it did, and letting out pretty much water. The men continue to make fair progress with the sinking of the engine-shaft. We are also getting on pretty well with the building of the engine-house, and next week we shall commence to carry the engine on the mine.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—July 19: Youren's Lode: The lode in Michell's engine-shaft, sinking below the 150, is 2 feet wide, consisting of peach, spar, mundic, and spots of ore—a strong lode. In the 150 west the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of spar and peach, with stones of ore. The lode in the 140 west is 2 feet wide, producing fully 2 tons of ore per fathom, and is promising for improvement. In the 130 fathom level west the lode is 15 inches wide, consisting of peach, spar, and good stones of ore—a very promising level. The lode in the 120 west is 20 inches wide—a kindly lode, producing good stones of ore. In the 78 west the lode is 18 inches wide, consisting of spar and mundic.—South Lode: In the 140 east the lode is 20 inches wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 130 east the lode is 7 feet wide—we are carrying 3½ feet wide, which is producing 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the rise over the back of the 130 east the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and is worth for tin 6l. per fathom. In the 120 east, on the south part, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The ground in the rise over the 120, on the south part, is good killas, and the lode appears to be splitting into branches; this is just where the lodes cross each other. In the 110 cross-cut, east of Michell's shaft, driving south on the cross-course, the ground is moderately easy. In the 100 west the lode is 1 foot wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and stones of ore.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—J. Nancarrow, J. Daniel, July 19: The lode below the 20, west of Louisa's, is worth 4l. per fm. The stope below the 20 east is worth 10l. per fm. The west stope in back of the 40 is worth 2l. per fm. The middle stope is worth 4l. per fm., and the east stope is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is small, and yields a little tin. The lode in the engine-shaft is split, and rather disordered. There is no alteration in the 40 south on the cross-course.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—John Carthew, William Williams, July 18: The tin lode in the deep level, east from the Guide shaft, is holding away in the end 3 feet wide, and the bottom of this end is looking very kindly, and all saving work for tin.

ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, W. R. Rutter, July 18: Saveall's Lode: The stope below the 62 is worth 5l. per fm.; the 20, driving east of engine-shaft, is worth 3l. per fm.—North Lode: The 86, driving east, is worth 5l. per fm.; driving west, it is worth 4l. per fm. The 74, driving east, is at present of no value; ditto, driving west, is improved, and worth 7l. per fm.—Owl Lode: The 50, driving north, is worth 4l. per fm.; the 40, driving south, is worth 4l. per fm.—Buck Lode: The winze sinking below the 40 is worth 5l. per fathom. There is no other change throughout the mine.

TEES HEAD AND CROSSGILL HEAD.—J. Peart, July 15: There is very little change at the mine. The workmen are getting pieces of ore out, but no regular vein. I think the vein cannot be far off; we may cut it any day now.

TIN HILL.—John Martyn, July 19: Since I wrote you last we have been busily engaged in sinking a winze from the 9 to the 22; this has ventilated the mine while we sunk the winze on the course of No. 3 lode, which is a good tinny lode. We are now driving on No. 4 lode, which is 4 ft. wide, and good work for tin. By driving on No. 4 lode we shall intersect Nos. 5 and 6 lodes. I hope to intersect No. 5 lode in a fortnight, and if those lodes should be as good as Nos. 3 and 4, we shall have a splendid property. We are sinking a shaft on Arthur's lode, further west, where the tributers have taken away all the lode, except a few arches, which are very good for tin; so we think it very proper to clear up one of those shafts to see the bottom of the old men's workings, as we have been informed there is a splendid tin lode here, and from what I can see there is no question but the old men had plenty of tin about this place. The engine is working well, and everything going on right.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—R. James, E. Pooley, July 20: The stopes both over and under the 50 are the same in value as when reported last, worth 8l. to 9l. per fm. At the western shaft, sinking below surface, the lode is worth 8l. to 10l. per fathom.

TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, H. Woolcock, July 20: The lode in the 110, east of Hollow's, is 16 in. wide, worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's, is 12 in. wide, worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 14 in. wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's, is 8 inches wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the rise above the 40, against Dawes' shaft, is at present disordered by a horse of granite. The lode in Dawes' shaft, sinking below the adit, is 16 in. wide, producing a little tin.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE UNITED.—J. Medlin, July 19: The lode in new sump-shaft, sinking below the 172, is still disordered and poor. The lode in the 172 end, east of this shaft, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in Trevenen shaft, sinking below the 172, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the 172 end, east of this shaft, is worth 8l. per fm. This level, going west, is worth 4l. per fm.; No. 1 stope in this back is worth 10l. per fm.; No. 2, 4l.; and No. 3, 5l. per fm. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 162, is worth 5l. per fm.; No. 2, 7l.; No. 3, 8l.; and No. 4, 4l. per fm. The stope in the 150 is also worth 4l. per fm. No change in the cross-cut or tribute department since last report.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, July 18: The lode in the 124, north of Field's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 2¼ tons of blende per fm. We are still short of hands for this bargain, but expect the complement to be made up to-morrow. In the level above the 110, south of said shaft, we have reached the dip of Maul bunch. The ground is much more favourable for progress, and the end very wet, so that we may expect a thorough drainage will soon be effected in this direction. Curtis's pitch in 110, north of Field's, is just as last reported, worth 4 tons of blende per fm. William's pitch, in same level is worth 2 tons per fm. We have a cargo of barytes ready for shipment. The braces and one of the bishop-heads of angle-bob, at the 10 fm. level, broke on Thursday last. Everything is now in good trim, and the water in fork again.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—J. Remfry, July 18: I have this morning commenced with four heads to stamp the quartz broken from No. 2 St. David's Mine. The water having fallen off again, the wheel will not take more heads; in a few days I shall be able to estimate the approximate quantity of gold this ore will yield per ton. At No. 2 mine we are pushing on the work with all speed, and continue to find daily specks of gold in the lode. The costeaning going on in the back of the lode, east from No. 1 mine, is turning out a fine lode, with occasionally specks of gold. The deep adit west, in No. 1 St. David's, is developing a fine lode containing copper ore, bismuth, and specks of gold. The 5 fm. level is rather poorer than usual. No. 1 stope is looking well for gold. We found yesterday pieces impregnated with bismuth and gold. The teams are bringing down quartz from No. 2 mine. The table is working regularly, and the amalgamating pans are supplying the same with sand, and also receiving the stuff which comes from the stamps.

WELSH (Gold).—W. Vincent, July 18: Since I wrote you on Saturday last the lode in No. 1 end, Berthlwyd, has considerably improved; it is now 4 ft. wide, and looks very kindly for gold. I have not seen the lode look so well for some months, and have every reason to expect the lode at this place will be as productive as in the level above, being under the rich shoot within a few feet. At No. 2 we are sinking a winze to communicate with No. 1 level. The lode in the winze is 5 ft. wide. We are preparing to work a ton of it through the arrastre, in order to know its value. The stopes in this level are much improved; lode 3 ft. 6 in. wide, containing blende, lead, and iron pyrites—no visible gold.—At Cefn Coch: The lode in the western end is increasing in size; it is now quite 4 ft. wide, containing a great deal of lead and blende; the ground is easier for driving. The stopes in the back of this level are not looking so well. The stopes in the bottom are improving; lode 7 ft. wide, and holding down well towards the bottom of the mine. In the stopes, 70 fms. west of Cefn Coch shaft, the lode is the same as last reported. Our water is increasing; consequently, we are stamping more quartz. Everything is being pushed as fast as possible. I hope to get the round buddle finished by the end of the month. The machinery is working well.

WEST CARADON.—Capts. Johns, July 18: In the 104 west, on Jope's lode, the end is looking very promising, and opening out tribute ground. In the winze sinking below the 70, on the north part of Menadue lode, in the last few feet sunk the lode has made a splice, but is opening out again, and will no doubt be equally valuable as when last reported on. We are forcing on our important cross-cuts as fast as possible, but in consequence of the ground being so hard the progress is slow.

WEST SHARP TOR.—July 15: Setting for August: The adit shaft to sink below the surface, by three men, as directed by the agent, stented the month, or cut water, at 4l. per fathom. The 150 to drive west of Morris's engine-shaft, as directed by the agent, by six men, stented the month, at 6l. 15s. per fathom. The No. 5 cross-cut to drive north in the 162, west of Morris's shaft, as directed by the agent, by four men, stented 3 feet, or cut through the lode, at 20l. per fathom. To rise and stope the back of the 162, west of the No. 4 cross-cut, as directed by the agent, by four men, stented the month, at 13l. per fathom. To rise and stope the back of the 162, east of the No. 4 cross-cut, as directed by the agent, by four men, stented the month, at 14l. per fathom. The cross-cut to drive south in the 174, east of Morris's engine-shaft, as directed by the agent, by four men, stented 6 feet, or cut through the capel part of the lode, at 20l. per fathom. The 174 to drive west of the engine-shaft, as directed by the agent, by six men, stented the month, at 6l. 6s. per fathom.

— William Richards, July 17: The ground in the adit shaft is favourable for progress. The ground in the 150 west is easier for progress at present; the part of the lode taken down during the past week contains iron, capel, quartz, a little grey copper ore, red oxide, and native copper. There is no particular change in the No. 5 cross-cut, in the 162 west. We obtain some grey copper ore occasionally, mixed with kindly quartz, iron, &c. The rise and stopes in the back of the 162 west continue to produce 19l. worth of ore per fathom, but it is more spare for working at present, owing to there being numerous small vughs to contend with. We have commenced to drive west by six men, and to cross-cut the lode by four men in the 174, this morning, and we will push on these and the other points as fast as possible.

WEST TRELAWNY.—C. M. Thomas: The buildings for the workshops and account-house are being got on with, and no time will be lost in getting them up. The appearances on our north lode are most favourable; we have to-day broken some splendid stones of gossan, very similar to that found in Wheal Gorland, and which led to such splendid courses of copper ore. We have now opened on four well-defined and promising lodes, and consider that we have seen quite sufficient of them to be able to lay out the mine for permanent working, on which we shall commence at once.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Smith, July 13: The lode in the 40, east of the engine-shaft, is 6 feet wide, and worth 10l. per fathom. The lode in the 40 west is 5 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, west of the engine-shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The lode in the 20 west is 5 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fathom.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—South Lode: Taylor's engine shaftmen are getting on as fast as the nature of the ground will admit of in sinking below the 75. In the 75 fm. level east the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The part of the lode carrying in the 75 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. We have communicated the rise over the back of the 75 west to the winze sunk from the 65 fm. level. We have now put the winzemen to stope in back of the 75. We have two stopes in back of the 75 east working by 12 men, each stope producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 65 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stope over back of the 65 west is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.—North Lode: In the 65, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, and east of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. We have taken the greater part of the pumps out of Wheal Raven engine-shaft, and have put rods, skip-road, and footway in repair, and have dropped the lift in the shaft below the 65; and to-morrow we shall commence the lift to the flat-rods, and commence draining and clearing up the shaft below the 65—the shaft appears to be nearly full of stuff to the 65. We can see the top of an 8-in. lift up to the level of the 65; it is said the shaft was sunk 10 fms. below the 65 by the old workers—this we hope to prove very shortly.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—J. Southey, July 19: Gundry's engine-shaft is now down 10 fms. below the 20; we intend sinking 6 ft. deeper, and then drive a cross-cut north to intersect the north part of the lode, which we can accomplish without intercepting the progress of the shaftmen. The timbering and securing of Gutierrez' shaft is completed, and the shaftmen are now again busily engaged sinking. The carpenter and surfacemen are preparing with all speed horse-whim, &c., to facilitate the working of same. We have commenced to raise stone for masons to build bob-stand, preparatory to attaching flat-rods from engine to Gutterrez' shaft.

WHEAL ALBERT.—J. Nicholls, W. H. Middleton, July 18: The engine-shaft is being sunk by six men, at 12l. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a promising appearance, although poor. The 55 east is driving by six men, at 2l. per fm.; the lode contains occasional stones of lead. The 35 east is being driven by six men, at 3l. 3s. per fathom; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, containing a little blende and lead. Shepherd's shaft is being sunk by nine men, at 3l. 10s. per fathom; the stratum is congenial for producing lead. We hope to cut the lode at the 20 in about three months from this time. We have six pitches working by 12 men, at 8l. per ton for lead, and 15s. per ton for blende. We have 13 tons of lead and 25 tons of blende cleaned towards the next sampling.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, July 18: No change to notice at Cock's shaft. We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 108, both east and west; ground favourable. The cross-cut south in the 96, west of shaft, is progressing favourably. In the 96 east we are driving by the side of the lode. The stope in bottom of the 84 east, west of Hoskin's winze, is worth 8l. per fm. In the 84 east the lode is 2¼ ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. The stope in back of the 84, east of Walter's winze, is worth 12l. per fm. The lode in Evans's pitch, in back of the 72 east, is worth 8l. per fm. In the 48 east the ground still continues easy for progress. We are getting on well with our sampling, and shall have 130 tons ready in good time.

WHEAL EDWARD.—George Rowe, July 15: There is no particular change in the appearance of the lode in the 61 west since last reported on; it is still about 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and showing a kindly appearance.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 15: The lode in the 120 west is 2½ ft. wide, yielding tinny work, and worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 110, east of new shaft, is getting larger, and producing stamping work. The lode in the 110 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The stopes above this level are yielding about the same quantity and quality tinstuff as they have for some time past. The lode in the 100 east is small. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100 east is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a rich leader of tin on the footwall, worth 12l. per fm. Two stopes above this level are worth 12l. and 8l. per fm. The lode in the 100 west is showing a more kindly appearance than it has for some time, it being 18 in. wide, composed of quartz and prian, which yields some very good tin. The lode in the stope above this place is worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 90 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the stopes above this level is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 2 ft. wide, and producing tinny work, worth 6l. per fm. Four stopes above the 80 are worth 12l., 10l., 8l., and 7l. per fm. We have not taken down any lode this week from the 66 east; so far as seen it appears to be 2½ ft. wide, and likely to produce when taken down good tinny work. The lode in the rise above the 66, west of new shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing good work for tin, worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 54 is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 54 west is 2½ ft. wide, of quartz and prian, and worth for tin 7l. per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, July 15: The lode in the 130 west end is small and unproductive. The lode in the 115 west end is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 115 east end is worth for copper ore 4l. per fm. The lode in the stope above this level is worth for copper ore 7l. per fm. I have suspended the 90 east end, and put the men to drive the 90 fathom level cross-cut further north. I anticipate there is no more lode in that direction.

WHEAL HOPE.—J. Nicholls, Wm. Glanville, July 18: The ground in the 48 east is favourable for driving, and the lode kindly, but not of any value at present. The 48 west is poor. The 65 west has passed through a shoot of lead for about 6 ft. in length; and, judging from the appearance of the end, it will improve again shortly. There is no change in the cross-cut north from this level. The lode in the 75 west is 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of white iron and quartz—it is letting out water freely, and has a promising appearance. The pitches are without change to notice.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—Wm. Polkinghorne, S. Davey, July 15: We have no change to notice in the 82, west of Holgate's shaft.—Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving west of new shaft, the lode is much as when last reported, worth for tin about 12l. per fathom. In the 65, driving east of shaft, the lode is at present small, and not to value. In the 54, driving west of shaft, we have not taken down any lode for the week. The winze sinking below this level is worth for tin 15l. per fm. In the 54, driving east of

shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth for tin 8*l.* per fm.; and in the winze sinking below ditto also 8*l.* per fm. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is showing a better appearance than for some time past, now worth for tin 8*l.* per fm. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode has a little improved, now 1½ ft. wide, and worth for tin 8*l.* per fm. In the 34, driving east of shaft, no lode has been taken down since our last report. The ground in the 82 and 24 fm. level cross-cuts continues much as usual.

WHEAL KITTY (Uny Lelant).—W. Williams, July 20: North Russoe Lode: The lode in the rise above the 130 is worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 120 fm. level end, west of the rise, is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 110 fm. level end, west of rise, is at present small. In the 116 fm. level end, east of the cross-cut, the lode at present is not of much value.—Gowan Lode: The 90 fm. level end, east of Roger's shaft, is opening tribute ground. The lode in Phillip's shaft, sinking below the 40, is at present small. The 90 fm. level cross-cut, driving south of the Gowan lode, is progressing favourably. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since the meeting on July 5.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, July 20: At the American shaft, sinking below the 142, the lode continues without sufficient ore to value. In the 142 west the lode is worth 4*l.* per fathom. In the 142 east the lode is worth 7*l.* per fathom. In the 132 west the lode has a better appearance, and we are daily expecting a course of copper ore. In the 132 east the lode is worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the 123 east the lode is worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the 110 cross-cut we have cut a branch containing some good copper ore, but being so near the cross-course it is confused, and we are not sure if it is the lode or not. We intend, therefore, to open on it to prove this. We have no change in the several stopes.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, July 15: Carter's shaftmen continue to make good progress with sinking and cutting tip-plat below the 57. The lode in the 57 east is 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work for tin: we have about 2 fms. farther to drive this end to get under the perpendicular where the tin came in the level over. The lode in the 45 end, east of Carter's, is full 3 ft. wide, with an improved appearance. The patches of elvan referred to in my last are worn out, and the lode become better defined. In the 35 end, east of cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. There is no change in the ground in the 45 cross-cut south since setting-day.

WHEAL PAR.—W. Tregay, July 20: The sump-shaft is down 8½ fms. below the 20, in ground favourable for sinking. The 30 will now soon be reached, and as the ground is favourable the lodes will be very rapidly laid open at that level. As some of these lodes will be falling together there, the prospects of improvement are very good.

WHEAL SPARNON.—E. Chegwin, July 15: Sump; The sumpmen have made good progress in clearing up the engine-shaft and dropping the lift; now down 18½ fms. below the 40. We believe we can see the back of the bottom level, and expect to complete clearing up the engine-shaft by the latter part of next week. The men have completed bedding down Belfrey's shaft, and putting in footway, &c., in the same, and have commenced clearing up the shaft to-day. We have four men securing the adit before the rainy season sets in. In the 20 west, on north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding spots of yellow copper ore. The 20 rise is producing stones of copper ore. The 20 east, on new lode, produces good stones of black and yellow copper ore. The 20 north cross-cut is rather spare for driving. Nothing has been intersected for the week.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, July 19: At the new engine-shaft, in the 153 east, the engine lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding low-priced tinstuff, with a kindly appearance for further improvement shortly. In the 143 west the engine lode is 10 in. wide, producing spots of tin in places. The cross-cut north of the same level, east of shaft, towards Allen's branches, is in 6 ft., and a small branch has been intersected, composed of spar. We think the main branches are in 2 or 3 fms. In the 133 cross-cut north we have cut a branch yielding good tinstuff, worth 4*l.* per fm. The men are still driving north; from the appearance of the ground we think there is more branch in that direction. In the winze sinking under the same level the engine lode is 10 inches wide, yielding low-priced tinstuff. The stopes in bottom of the 123 east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 14*l.* per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 113 east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 10*l.* per fm. In the 103 east the engine lode is still disordered and poor. In the cross-cut south of the same level, towards Wallis's lode, there is no change to notice. In the same level, west of cross-cut, Allen's branch is worth 7*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of the same level east, on Allen's branches, are worth on an average 10*l.* per fm.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, July 20: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 18 or 20 in. wide, and yielding some rich copper ore. The new shaft is 30 fms. deep, and we are fixing cistern, rods, lifts, &c., preparatory to cutting into the lode.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coode, M. Rogers, July 15: The men in the 120 west have been working this week, and the 120 east and the incline shaft will be worked on Monday next, and the engine-shaft by Wednesday next, and we expect to get the skip-road in course for drawing on Tuesday, when we shall be in our usual course of working again. The 68, west of new engine-shaft, is becoming of a more favourable character.

AWARD OF PRIZES AT THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.—First year: Government prizes of 15*l.* to G. Snelus and W. Thorp. Second year: Duke of Cornwall scholarship of 30*l.*, for two years, to W. T. Rowden; Directors' prize of 25*l.* for Geology, to W. T. Rowden. Third year: Edward Forbes Medal and prize of books for Natural History and Palæontology, to A. C. Maybury; De la Beche Medal and prize of books for Mining, to R. Moltini. The following, having passed the necessary examinations, were admitted Associates of the Royal School of Mines:—Geological Division, A. C. Maybury and R. Moltini; Metallurgical Division, F. W. Potter; Mining Division, W. C. Roberts.

GREAT WHEAL VOR MINES.—In these times of universal depression in Cornish mines it is pleasant to find one green spot. The Great Wheal Vor Mines, by prudent management in the development of a most wonderful course of ore, have risen to a pitch of prosperity almost unparalleled in Cornwall; and, notwithstanding the unabating fall in the price of tin, the dividends in these mines continue to increase. Probably no such rich course of tin was ever seen as that now opening out at Wheal Metal. It has been proved 130 fms. long, by 30 fms. deep, to average over 50*l.* per fm. At places the lode values from 400*l.* to 800*l.* per fm. The aggregate value of 14 ends at present in operation is over 1700*l.* per fm. There is scarcely a point, from the 147 down to the 184, but is worth from 60*l.* to 100*l.* per fm. In a winze sinking below the 162, west of Metal shaft, 25 tons of tin were taken from a piece of ground 9 feet deep, 12 feet long, and 6 ft. wide. The present bottom of this winze is worth from 800*l.* to 900*l.* per fathom; the whole lode, 5 ft. wide, is worth 50 per cent. for tin. There is another winze, sinking below the 184, west of Metal shaft, worth over 250*l.* per fm. The reserves are accumulating to an amount that promises to assure to the adventurers the return of the whole of their large outlay, with a handsome profit. The returns are now 70 tons per month, two-thirds of which are from sinking and driving alone. Truly this is a wonderful mine—probably the richest tin mine in the world.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. J. Pitcairn-Campbell, of Liverpool, reports—There is no particular alteration to notice in the market, the same inactivity existing in the demand for English. The principal feature of the fortnight has been that the smelters have renewed their association, and the step will probably by degrees produce more steadiness than has recently existed. Prices have been fixed at—Tough cake and tile, 86*l.* per ton; best select, 89*l.* per ton; sheathing and sheets, 91*l.* Importers are firm, under the impression that differences between Spain and Chili may result in a blockade. The imports from all parts into Liverpool and Swansea during the six months ending the 30th ult. have been—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Barilla.	Slab.	Fine copper.
1865...	38,989	15,984	344	7318	22,515
1864...	32,155	13,857	682	9252	21,976
1863...	41,052	8,926	392	5862	17,429

Total import in 1864, 43,081 tons of pure copper; 1863, 31,324 tons ditto; 1862, 40,326 tons of pure copper. Sales since my last have been—

June 30.—	195 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Madelaine"	£78 10 0	per ton.
„ 30.—	300 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex "Altosa"	0 15 3	per unit.
July 1.—	240 tons bars, on spot here, ex "West Australian"	78 10 0	per ton.
„ 1.—	140 tons bars, on spot here, ex "Arica"	79 10 0	„
„ 5.—	250 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex "San Fernando"	0 15 3	per unit.
„ 6.—	260 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex "San Fernando"	0 15 3	„
„ 8.—	475 tons bars, at Swansea, ex "Pathfinder"	78 10 0	per ton.
„ 11.—	1300 tons Wallaroo ore, at Swansea	0 15 6	per unit.

Quotations are—15s. 3d. and 15s. 6d. per unit for regulus and ore, 78*l.* 10s. to 79*l.* for bars, and 16s. 9d. for barilla. Stocks in first and second hands are as follows:—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Barilla.
Liverpool	1554	1450	4526	93
Swansea	3164	2408	215	—

Arrivals from the West Coast, S.A., during the fortnight:—

	Ores.	Bars.
"Ann Chesshyre," Valparaiso	—	125
"Edmund Preston," Valparaiso	—	160
"Spirit of the Morning," Taltal	98	—

TIN.—On July 5 English smelters reduced their prices 3*l.* ton. Straits has declined 2*l.* to 3*l.* per ton since the Dutch sale; closing quotation, 90*l.* to 90*l.* 10s., nett cash.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.—According to the invention of Mr. Richard Hill, of Birmingham, it is proposed to puddle the iron until it is so far decarbonised that it assumes a pasty consistence, and can be balled. When the cast-iron has been brought into this state by the puddling process it has been deprived of any sulphur and phosphorus it may have contained, and of so much of its carbon as to have become soft steel or iron of the kind commonly called homogeneous iron. He makes the partially decarbonised iron into balls in the ordinary manner, and transfers the balls to a melting furnace, where they are melted, and the steel or iron is poured into ingot or other moulds. Before melting the balls in the melting-furnace, they may be operated upon either by a squeezer or forge-hammer, so as to remove some of the scoria formed during the puddling process. When it is wished to produce hard steel, he adds to the melted steel in the melting-furnace a quantity of spiegeleisen, the quantity added being dependent on the degree of hardness it is wished to give to the steel, the greater the quantity of the spelgeleisen added to the melted steel the harder the steel will be. The furnaces may either burn solid or gaseous fuel, and the melting furnace may either be used with or without a blast of air.

BISMUTH AND COPPER.—We understand that there is a mine now being worked "on the quiet" in which the copper is to an unusual extent combined with bismuth. Of course, we have no disposition to make public any details which the undertakers may consider likely to interfere with their enterprise; but we may say that not the least promising of their prospects is the fact that one of their number has succeeded in separating the bismuth from the copper in the process of smelting.—*S. A. Register.*

SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITY AS CONTRIBUTORIES.—In *re* the Leeds Banking Company, the directors issued a report which falsely showed that the company was in a flourishing condition; afterwards some new shares were issued at a premium, the holders of which were not to receive any profits until a specified day, before which day the company was in process of winding-up. Some of these new shares were taken on allotment by a holder of old shares, who paid the price put upon them by the directors, the agreement being that he should received interest until the day when profits should begin to accrue. It was held by the Lords Justices that he had been properly placed upon the list of contributories in respect of the new shares allotted to him.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 21, 1865.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected....p. ton	89	0	0	—		
Tough cake & tile „	86	0	0	—		
Burra Burra .... „	90	0	0	—		
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	11½		—		
ditto tubes ..... „	0	13¾		—		
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	91	0	0	—		
Bottoms ..... „	96	0	0	—		
Old (Exchange).... „	77	0	0	—		

IRON.	Per Ton.					
Bars Welsh, in London..	7	15	0	8	0	0
Ditto, to arrive	7	15	0	—		
Nail rods	8	10	0	—		
„ Stafford. in London	8	15	0	9	15	0
Bars ditto	8	15	0	11	0	0
Hoops ditto	9	17	6	10	10	0
Sheets, single	10	10	0	11	0	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4	10	0	5	10	0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0	5	0	0
Bars, common, ditto....	7	0	0	7	5	0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7	10	0	—		
Ditto, railway, in Wales	7	0	0	7	5	0
Ditto Swed. in London.	11	10	0	11	15	0
To arrive	11	15	0	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	15	0	3	1	0
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9	6	—		
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	6	2	5	6
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0	5	15	0
„ spikes.....	11	0	0	12	0	0

LEAD.						
English Pig, ordny. soft	19	5	0	—		
Ditto (WB)	20	10	0	—		
Ditto sheet	20	0	0	20	5	0
Ditto red lead	22	0	0	23	0	0
Ditto white	26	0	0	27	0	0
Ditto patent shot.....	22	10	0	—		
Spanish	18	10	0	—		

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	8¼d.-9d.
Wire	8¾d.- —
Tubes	9¼d.- —

STEEL.	Per Ton.					
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	13	0	0	14	0	0
„ (hammered).	15	0	0	16	0	0
Ditto in faggots.....	16	0	0	16	10	0
English, Spring	18	0	0	23	0	0
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0	0	nom.		

SPELTER.	Per Ton.			
Foreign	22	5	0	—
To arrive	22	5	0	—

ZINC.				
In sheets	28	0	0	—

TIN.				
English, blocks	94	0	0	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	95	0	0	—
Ditto, Refined	97	0	0	—
Banca	94	0	0	—
Straits	90	0	0	—

TIN-PLATES.*				
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	10	0	—
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	16	0	—
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	7	0	—
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	13	0	—
IC Coke ..... „	1	4	0	1 5 0
IX Ditto..... „	1	10	0	1 11 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	10	0	—

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb.	7¾d-8¼d.
Sheets.....p. lb.	7¼d-8¼d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7 0 0- 7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—No improvement of any kind has taken place in the Metal Market during the week, and the return to a healthy state of business seems still unlikely to occur at present. Orders for consumption, and also for shipping, are "few and far between;" while for speculation nothing whatever is doing; and, indeed, few parties would be at all disposed to entertain speculative orders at the moment, so great is the want of confidence still felt, and which does not appear likely to be removed at present. The accounts received this week from India, also, are not so favourable; they state that the markets there are not encouraging, and there is but little doing. The accounts lately given of a better state of things has not been confirmed, and adverse influences have operated to check purchases, and to produce a less satisfactory state of trade, and to cause the demand for metals to become more contracted. This is unfortunate, as we were in hopes that accounts from India would have continued favourable, as this would have had a very beneficial effect upon the market here. The American demand increases but slowly; still appearances of a better state of things arising ere long are not wanting. It is sincerely to be hoped that with the autumn a better demand for metals may spring up, and that altogether the metal trade may receive considerable improvement.

COPPER.—The market for this metal still continues very inanimate, and transactions are by no means numerous; prices, however, continue pretty firm at the quotations.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the iron trade is rather dull, and in consequence of the elections the home orders have been very small. The continental demand continues good, but the United States orders (though some are received by almost every mail) are of small amount, and for the East Indies there is less doing. Some of the makers have orders for a week or a fortnight in hand; but, as a rule, every one is working very closely, and a good many of the mills and forges are only partially at work. In Welsh the iron trade, upon the whole, continues good. From America there is no material change, the demand being still small, but there are indications of improvement. There is a fair enquiry from the Continent, principally for railway iron, and considerable shipments are made to the South American republics. Home requirements remain about the same, excepting that iron for shipbuilding purposes is rather less enquired for. Quotations are firm, and there are no complaints of underselling. For the week ending the 13th inst. the exports reached 1683 tons. In Swedish iron prices remain much the same as last week. In Scotch pig-iron there has been little doing during the week, partly owing to the elections. At the commencement of the week warrants changed hands at 54s. 6d. cash, but afterwards fell to 54s. 4½d. cash, and then to 54s. 4d. cash; towards the close of the week the market became decidedly flat, and business was done in warrants at 54s. 1½d. cash; an improvement, however, took place, and the price recovered to 54s. 3d. cash. At the last report from Glasgow the market was rather firmer, and business was done at 54s. 4½d. cash.

LEAD is still quiet, and prices remain as last quoted.

TIN.—The market for Straits remains firm at 90*l.* cash, at which a fair amount of business has been done; and for arrival sales have been effected at 91*l.* Banca in Holland continues to be held for 56 fls. English is still firm at present prices.

SPELTER.—A fair amount of business has been done during the week, but generally at rather lower prices, and recently sales have occurred at 22*l.* on the spot. At present, the price on the spot may be quoted at 22*l.* 5s. per ton.

TIN-PLATES.—Buyers are rather reluctant in giving the advance of 2s. per box; but the associated makers are determined to uphold prices, and some of them are increasing their stocks, and looking forward to a further advance before long. STEEL still remains inanimate.

QUICKSILVER is firm at the quotations, although there are enquiries under the price, but without success.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 20.—Elections have so upset us here that there has actually been no business in metals to report on.

BIRMINGHAM, JULY 21.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports—Buyers and sellers of pigs still hold the same position, first-class melters will not recede, and consumers think they can afford to wait in place of sharing profits; second-class melters are firmer. In manufactured iron the trade is slack, but steady; prices as before.

No change for the better has taken place in the almost unprecedented depression of the MINING SHARE MARKET, and such quotations as are given may be considered, with very few exceptions, as merely nominal. It is some consolation to know that the Mining Market is not exceptionally dull; and if we find a difficulty in filling up this article with anything encouraging or lively, there is the same difficulty with those who chronicle the daily doings of the Stock and general markets; and as the *Times*, of Wednesday, said—"A period of more complete dulness was never experienced in the City, and business in the Stock Exchange remains entirely dormant." Among the very few mines in which business has been doing are East Rosewarne, Great Wheal Vor, Great Retallack, Bottle Hill, Wheal Rose, East Basset, South Condurrow, Wheal Chiverton, West Chiverton, Wheal Seton, East Grenville, Wheal Grenville, East Lovell, and a few others. East Grenville shares have been in better demand, and leave off 2¾ to 3¼. East Caradon, 12 to 12¼; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share (3072*l.*) was declared, leaving a balance in hand of 1087*l.* 10s. 4d.; the profit on the quarter was 2757*l.* 5s. 6d. The manager states, with respect to the calumnious attacks that have been made upon the mine and its management since the last meeting, that it has been worked in a proper manner, and for the real interest of the permanent shareholders; nearly half of the underground men being employed in its development. Not one quarter of the ore ground discovered in the 80 has been touched, and nothing in the 90, more than a rise just commenced in the back for ventilation, and there is the ore ground laid open in the 60 east, on the south and new lodes. He concludes by saying that the mine is opening out satisfactorily, and with the prospect of success; and when Seccombe's lode is developed at the present and deeper levels, we may fairly look forward to its continuing a good and prosperous mine. Marke Valley, 4¾ to 4¾; at the meeting, held on the 14th inst., a dividend of 2s. per share (900*l.*) was declared. The profit on three months amounted to 696*l.* 8s. 5d.; balance in favour of the mine, 1303*l.* 6s. 5d. The report states that the reserves of the mine are very good, but the different ends are not looking quite as well as for some time past, but expected to improve. The low standard for copper ore is the most serious thing the mine has to contend with. Carn Camborne, 24s. to 26s.; at the meeting, on the 14th inst., a call of 2s. per share was made. The accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 40*l.* 11s. 2d. The engine-shaft is down for a 50 fathom level, and the south lode expected to be cut in 4 fathoms driving. The 40 west, on the south lode, is worth 3 tons per fathom, and a good piece of ore ground opened out; on the north lode, the stope in the back of the 30 is worth 3 tons per fathom; the ends are not quite so productive as they were three months ago, but the prospects are encouraging for further improvements.

Prince of Wales, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; at the meeting a call of 6d. per share was made. The shaft is now down 44 fms., and will be down to the 45, or 15 fms. below adit, in about four weeks. In the adit the lode was of the most promising description, and the company, it will be remembered, concentrated their operations in sinking the shaft so as to prove it 15 fms. deeper with all dispatch. It will soon be proved, therefore, whether the great results anticipated will be met with. So far as indications go, nothing, it is said, can be more promising. Wheal Buller, 14 to 16; at the meeting, on Wednesday next, we understand no call will be required. The mine is about paying its cost, without taking away one-half of the ore being discovered monthly. The 80 is more promising for a course of tin, though for want of ventilation the progress is slow in these ends until the rise is communicated with the winze. Bottle Hill, 14s. to 16s. Clifford shares advanced to 25½ buyers, in consequence of the rise in the standard. Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9; East Basset, 19 to 21; East Carn Brea, 6½ to 6¾; East Rosewarne firm, at 3½ to 3¾. East Russell shares receded to 3½ sellers. Frank Mills, 6¾ to 7¼; Great Busy, 3¼ to 3⅜; Great South Tolgus, 1¾ to 2¼. Great Vor shares in demand, at 32½ to 33; Hallenbeagle, 3¼ to 3⅜. Lady Bertha shares advanced to 7s. 6d., 10s.; New Rosewarne, 7 to 8. North Roskear shares flat, at 13 sellers. North Treskerby, 2 to 2½; South Condurrow, 3⅜ to 3⅝; Tincroft, 17 to 17½. Chiverton shares, after being flat at 7¼ sellers, have advanced to 7½, 8. West Chiverton, 72½ to 77½; Grenville, 2½ to 2¾; Wheal Rose, 21½ to 23½; Wheal Seton, 197½ to 202½; Trelawny, 17 to 18. East Lovell shares advanced to 10, 10½. Devon Great Consols, 580 to 600; at the meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 9*l.* per share was declared, carrying over 22,551*l.* to the next account.

On the Stock Exchange a moderate amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Carn Brea, 6¾; Great Wheal Vor, 32, 31¾, 32¼, 32¾, 32⅜; Wheal Seton, 202; Great Laxey, 19¼, 20; Chiverton, 7⅞, 7⅞, 7¾; East Basset, 19¼; East Caradon, 12¼. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅛; Cape, 11, 11⅛, 10⅛; Port Phillip, 1, 1⅛.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Frontino and Bolivia, 2; Washoe (5*l.* paid), 9¼ to 9⅜; ditto (3*l.* paid), 7¼; St. John del Rey, 44, 46, 45; East del Rey, 1⅛; Santa Barbara ¼.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—An average amount of business was done this week in mining shares, but with considerable fluctuations. Those of the Mining Company of Ireland were stronger in the beginning of the week, and were done at 28*l.* 10s. for January account, but subsequently pressed for sale, buyers insisting on considerable reductions, which resulted in final quotations of 26*l.* 5s. for cash, and 27*l.* 5s. to 27*l.* 10s., ex div., for January account. Wicklow Coppers and Connorrees were also weak, 13*l.* 15s., last week's lowest price, for the former having been accepted, and purchases effected in the latter at 21s. 9d. for cash and deferred account, being a drop of 9d. per share. Carysfort Mining Company's shares are beginning to recover from the recent heavy fall to 5s., and are now in request at 6s. per share. The adjourned half-yearly general meeting of this company, held on Monday last, was, we are sorry to say, not of the conciliatory character their well-wishers could desire. The directors in power had not the good tact of re-establishing unanimity by insisting on some of the discontented shareholders to join the board, but choose two of their most conspicuous supporters to fill the vacancies in electing Messrs. James Crotty and R. J. Donitt, the latter having only just retired by rotation. On behalf of the Opposition to the present directors, which has gained considerable strength since the meeting on the 3rd of this month, a formal protest was lodged against the legality of the proceedings on Monday last, together with a requisition, as we are informed, to call another extraordinary meeting for the purpose of appointing a new board of directors. From the directors' statement of accounts, made up to the 30th of April last, and other information, it appears that the expenditure of the Carysfort Mining Company has been 8000*l.* for the purchase of their mines, paid in 3200 fully paid-up shares of 2*l.* 10s. each, of which about 1600 went to Mr. Stanton, the original lessee, and 1600 to eight gentlemen (Mr. Val. O. O'Connor having declined to participate) of whom only two—Messrs. W. R. Fayle and Michael Murphy, are members of the present board of directors now sought to be removed. That from May 1, 1859, to Oct. 31, 1864, the outlay on the mines, including about 1800*l.* for six years directors' remuneration, &c., amounted to 20,788*l.* 15s. 10d., making a total to the latter date of 28,788*l.* 15s. 10d. From Oct. 31, 1864, to April 30 last, the expenditure amounted to 1969*l.* 11s. 1d. against receipts, 214*l.* 12s. 1d. cash, and other balances brought forward on Oct. 31, 1864; 1113*l.* 15s. in calls; 600*l.* from paid-off loans, and 41*l.* 4s. for interest and transfer fees. The expenditure of the 1969*l.* 11s. 1d. is detailed as follows:—157*l.* 14s. in wages and materials on Ballisillogue Mine; 414*l.* 4s. 5d. on Ballintemple Lead Mine; 376*l.* 11s. 8d. on Ballinvally; 421*l.* 15s. 2d. on gold royalties; 84*l.* 10s. on exploratory operations; and 296*l.* 5s. 6d. for directors' remuneration, Dublin office, and sundry expenses. Against these outlays the company have raised at Ballintemple 251*l.* 5s. 8d. in lead ores sold, and 55*l.* estimated value of ore on hand; in gold sold 113*l.* 8s. 2d., and in gold on hand 89*l.* 17s. 9d. The whole account shows an available balance in favour of the company of 583*l.* 4s. 2d. in cash at bank, &c., and bills receivable, and 144*l.* 17s. 9d. in estimated value of lead and gold yet on hand, besides about 20,000*l.* of capital, if circumstances will justify its being called up.

The TAMAR LEAD AND SILVER SMELTING COMPANY, with a capital of 60,000*l.*, in shares of 12*l.* each, has issued its prospectus, the object of the undertaking being to purchase and carry on the well-known Tamar Works, at Beerferris, Devon, which cover 4 acres, and are held for 21 years from the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, at the rental of 120*l.* per annum. The purchase-money is fixed at 10,000*l.*, the payment of one-fifth of which is to be deferred until the second issue of shares. The vendors leave 3000*l.* of the purchase-money in the banker's hands, to pay 12 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, and agree to take shares for the amount, when it is proved that the company can pay 12 per cent. legitimately. The works can be put in operation at a moderate cost, and are estimated to yield 25 per cent. per annum dividend.

The FALMOUTH SMELTING AND WHITE LEAD COMPANY, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, has issued its prospectus. The object of the undertaking is to develope Mr. John Arthur Phillips's patent for making white lead direct from the ore. The purchase-money for the smelting-works is 7500*l.* Further particulars will be published next week.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4823 tons of ore were sold, realising 18,440*l.* 18s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 120*l.* 18s.; average produce, 5⅜; average price per ton, 3*l.* 16s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 252 tons 4 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 22....	4378	£119 6 0	5⅞....	£4 5 0	14s. 6d.	£72 10 0
„ 29....	3379	115 15 0	5⅞....	4 0 6	13 10	69 3 0
July 6....	3365	111 6 0	6¾....	4 14 0	13 10	68 19 0
„ 13....	1985	115 1 0	6	4 2 0	13 9½	70 6 6
„ 20....	4838	120 18 0	5⅝....	3 16 6	14 1	

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1*l.* 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 4d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 17s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 921*l.*, being 9*l.* per share, arising from profits on sales of copper ores sampled in the months of March and April last. After payment of the same there remains in hand a balance of 22,581*l.* —in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At the East Caradon Mine meeting, on July 14, a dividend of 10s. per share was declared, and 1087*l.* 10s. 4d. carried forward. Capt. James Seccombe says—"With respect to the calumnious attacks that have been made on the mine and its management since the last meeting by Mr. Cunningham, and with which the shareholders are acquainted, I beg to inform them that the mine has and is being worked in a proper manner, and for the real interest of the permanent shareholders, nearly one-half of the underground men being employed in its development. Not one quarter of the ore ground discovered in the 80 has been touched, and nothing in the 90 more than a rise just commenced in the back for ventilation, as well as the ore ground laid open in the 60 east, on south and new lodes. I consider the mine is opening out satisfactorily, and with the prospect of success; when Seccombe's lode is developed at the present and deeper levels we may fairly look forward to its continuing a good prosperous mine. The contract

decline in the standard has most seriously affected our sales of ores, but I hope it is only of a temporary character, and that it will soon improve."

At Marke Valley Mining Company meeting, on July 14, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1203*l.* 6s. 5d. The workings for March, April, and May gave a profit of 696*l.* 8s. 5d. A dividend of 900*l.* (2s. per share) was declared. Captain J. Somerside says—"The reserves are very good; the different ends are not looking quite as well as for some time past, but I fully expect they will improve before the reserves are much lessened. The very low standard is the most serious thing we have to contend with, but that I hope will soon improve."

At Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on July 14, the accounts showed a credit balance of 49*l.* 11s. 2d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Captain J. Seccombe says—"The ends are not quite so productive as at the last meeting, yet I consider the mine presents encouraging appearances for improvements, and but for the very low standard our last sale of ores would have realised considerably more."

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on July 14, the accounts showed a credit balance of 137*l.* A call of 15s. per share was made.

At the North Crofty Mine meeting, on July 13, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1383*l.* 9s. 7d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Captains Vivian, Thomas, and Bennetts say—"The low price of tin, and the decline in value of the 160 and 170 fm. levels, east of Praed's shaft, have caused a larger loss to-day than was anticipated. In looking to the future, however, we have two encouraging features:—1. We find, in driving our deep levels west of Petherick's shaft, that we have a large lode increasing in value for tin, and in which we are now laying open profitable ground; and as we have still a long piece of unexplored ground before these levels to the boundary cross-course, which at points above yielded rich formations of copper ore, we think we have good chances of discovering still more valuable tin ground in this part of the mine than that in which we are now driving through.—2. We have, in our opinion, an excellent chance of shortly opening out very valuable tin ground by the driving of the 183 east of engine-shaft, as this level has already passed through the greater part of the unproductive flookan lode which exists in the central part of the mine, and is now approaching very near the line of dip of rich tin ground. We have also good tin ground above, and in advance of the present 170 end east, so that we hope to make good discoveries here also."

At the Wheal Grylls meeting, yesterday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 180*l.* Details in another column.

At the Great Wheal Grylls meeting, yesterday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts made up to the end of May showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 95*l.* 6s. A call of 2s. per share was made. The report was of a most satisfactory character, the agents stating that they repeated their previous remarks as to the ultimate success of the present operations, of which they were as sanguine as previously.

At New Pembroke Mine meeting, on July 11, the accounts for March and April showed a credit balance of 41*l.* 18s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The report of the agent stated that, upon the whole, the prospects were very much better than at the last general meeting, or indeed at any period since its commencement.

At the Par Consols Mine meeting, on July 11, the accounts for the four months ending with the costs for April showed a debit balance of 703*l.* 17s. 11d. The loss upon the four months was 178*3l.* 15s. 2d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. A resolution was passed that application be made to the lords for the purpose of obtaining a reasonable and satisfactory reduction of the dues whilst the mine ceases to pay dividends; and if a fair understanding with the lords cannot be come to, that notice should be given for the total relinquishment of the different setts.

At Cook's Kitchen Mine meeting, on July 13, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1630*l.* The loss on the three months' working was 946*l.* A call of 13s. per share was made.

At the Trewydir Slate and Slab Company annual meeting, on Tuesday, the reports stated that the prospects of the quarry were in every respect most satisfactory, but that as the Trewydir Quarry was becoming so much larger in extent than was at first contemplated, the original capital would not suffice for properly developing its resources. The directors were empowered to raise additional capital to the extent of 20,000*l.* in preference shares, the present shareholders to have the first option of taking the same.

At the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (special) meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Turnley in the chair), the resolution for winding-up the company was not passed. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Ellen (S. A.) Mining Company (Limited) special general meeting, held yesterday, the following resolution, passed at the meeting of June 23, was confirmed, in terms of the Joint-Stock Companies Act:—"That in the opinion of the shareholders it is advisable to wind-up the company voluntarily, and that the proper measures for that purpose be taken, pursuant to the powers contained in the Articles of Association." Messrs. Peter W. Spence, David Allison, and James Brown were appointed liquidators.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, to be held on Friday, the report of the directors to be submitted states that the gross profits realised in the colony for the half-year ending Dec. 31 are 20,874*l.* 15s. 7d., of which 3000*l.* are placed in suspense; to the balance of 17,874*l.* 15s. 7d. must be added the sum of 3811*l.* 4s. 10d., received in London for interest, commission, and transfer fees, &c., making a profit for the six months of 18,256*l.* 0s. 5d. The colonial profits are entirely derived from the ordinary sources of the company's revenue—rents, interest, and commission. The directors proposed a dividend, payable on August 9, on the ordinary stock of the company, 200,000*l.*, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, which will require 10,166*l.* 13s. 4d., and leave (after deducting the above-mentioned 3000*l.*) 1403*l.* 12s. 5d. to be carried to the credit of the reserved fund, which will then amount to 8685*l.* 3s. 8d.

At the Peel River Land and Mineral Company, to be held on Friday next, the directors will recommend an interim dividend of 9000*l.*, or 1½ per cent., free of income tax, upon the consolidated stock of the company, payable on Aug. 9, being on account of profits, which will be duly shown in the audited accounts made up to June 30, and submitted to the proprietors in the usual course at the next annual general meeting, when the balance of income will become divisible.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed, as compared with the previous week—In the notes issued there was a decrease of 412,270*l.*; in the notes in circulation, decrease, 158,510*l.*; public deposits, increase, 341,870*l.*; other deposits, decrease, 1,335,028*l.*; Government securities in banking department, no change; other securities in banking department, decrease, 664,459*l.*; coin and bullion in both departments, decrease, 451,099*l.*; seven day and other bills, increase, 43,84*l.*; the Rest, increase, 31,756*l.*; and notes in reserve, decrease, 253,760*l.* The total reserve (notes and coin) in the banking department now stands at 7,498,932*l.*, against 7,791,331*l.* last week, showing a decrease of 292,589*l.*

At the London Joint-Stock Bank meeting, on Thursday, a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 8s. 3d. per share (together 1*l.* 7s. per share, or 18 per cent. per annum) was declared, and 25,925*l.* carried to the credit of next account.

At the London and Westminster Bank meeting, on Wednesday, the directors' report showed that the nett profits for the past half-year amounted to 131,408*l.* 7s. 8d. A dividend of 6 per cent., and a bonus of 10 per cent., upon the paid-up capital, were declared. The surplus fund now amounts to 338,250*l.*, the interest added being 83,92*l.*

At the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank meeting, on Thursday, the directors' report stated that the profits of the past six months had been absorbed by losses incurred, but not ascertained at the previous audit. No dividend was declared. It is stated, however, that the proprietors' capital is intact, and that the company still possesses a reserve fund of 75000*l.*

At the Bank of Egypt meeting, to be held on Friday next, the directors' report will state that for the half-year ending June 30 the nett profits, including balance of 4819*l.* 6s. 5d. brought forward from previous half-year, amount to 19,906*l.* 19s. 3d. The directors recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum (12,500*l.*), free of income tax, leaving 4666*l.* 18s. 3d. to be carried forward to next account.

At the Consolidated Discount Company meeting, on Wednesday, the directors' report stated that the gross profits for the six months ending June 30 were 23,981*l.*, which, by deducting current expenses, &c., becomes 6620*l.* nett profit; but, including rebate of bills not due Dec. 31, there is 1978*l.* 4s. 1d. to carry forward to credit of next account. The Chairman said that he expected the balance of loss would be speedily worked off. No bad debts had been made during the past six months. The purchase-money has been reduced to 13,880*l.* by the transfer of Messrs. Sandeman and Saunder's shares to the company.

At the New Zealand Trust and Loan Company meeting, on Thursday, a dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, was declared.

The National Steam Navigation Company meeting will be held *pro forma* on Thursday, and adjourned from that time until Aug. 24, when the shareholders are requested to attend to receive the directors' report.

The creditors of Messrs. Levick and Co., of London, and the Blaina Ironworks, Newport, held a meeting on Thursday, when a balance-sheet was submitted by Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., showing liabilities amounting to 265,416*l.*, and assets consisting of collieries, railroads, iron ore, &c., 421,576*l.* A resolution to wind-up under inspection was adopted, certain powers being given to the firm to facilitate the carrying out of the business, and an adjournment until Oct. 19, then took place.

The closing quotations for shares in the Railway Credit Company were ¾ to 1¼ prem.; in the Tamar Land and Silver Smelting Company, 1¾ to 2¼ prem. (nominal).

The directors of the Vigra and Clogau Copper Mining Company allotted the new shares applied for on Monday, and 503 only remained unappropriated; these the directors, seeing the great improvements in the mines, have determined not to issue at less than 10*l.* prem.

With reference to American securities, Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite reports that the mails from New York within the last week have brought remittances amounting to 17,000*l.*, on account of the accruing coupons of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company; it is intended that a portion of the nett earnings shall be remitted weekly, and we should be glad to see official notification periodically by the trustees for the bondholders of the amount received within each month. The traffic returns for June are not fully made up, but there is every probability that they will be $500,000. The transactions in American securities in the London market have since our last been exceedingly up to the average of the past few weeks. United States 5·20 Bonds, after advancing to 73¾, have reacted to 71⅝ to 71¾. In railroad stocks there have been some large transactions, and on the week Illinois Central have advanced $3, closing $89 to $90½. Eries were at one time taken as high as $55, but on sales to realise profit have given way, and close $53¼ to $54.

The Western Life Assurance Society has become incorporated with that of the Albert Life Assurance Company, whose premium income is thus raised to upwards of 300,000*l.* Mr. Scratchley, of the Western, becomes actuary of the Albert.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week only amounted to 87 ships. The demand for house coals and Hartley's has been very active, and far beyond the supply, the market being entirely cleared each day, and prices close at an advance of from 9d. to 1s. per ton on last week's currency. Manufacturers' coals have also been in increased demand, and slightly higher in prices. Hetton Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 9d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 17s. 9d. Unsold, *nil*; at sea, 90 ships.

THE RATES, AND THE TRAFFIC MANAGERS.—Just before going to press we received a communication from Mr. France, stating that he has carefully read the explanation of Mr. Findlay, but, being away on pressing business, too late for an answer to appear in this week's Journal. Mr. France informs us that previous to our next issue his reply shall be forwarded, together with a list of the trading and colliery companies in which Mr. Findlay and other railway officials are mixed up, and which list, he states, is extracted from the returns filed at the Registrar's Court, Serjeant's Inn.

THE ESTATES INVESTMENT COMPANY.—The result of the extraordinary meeting of shareholders on Tuesday, the report of which will be found in another column, has been to clear up the misconceptions existing between certain of the allottees and the company. The great complaint of the dissentients appeared to be that they were allotted the full number of shares applied for, which, considering the profits are estimated at 80 per cent. upon the purchases, was regarded as too much of a good thing. The lucid explanation of Mr. Sarl, however, was considered to be highly satisfactory, and an amicable investigation was agreed to, which has, since the meeting, been made, proving that the terms of the prospectus have been more than carried out.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—The last reports received are of the most favourable character. The present returns amount to about 1000 tons monthly, but the labour staff having been increased by 1000 hands the returns are likely to be soon increased to 1500 tons monthly. Upon each 40*l.* share there has been paid 10*l.* in dividends, or an aggregate of 1,212,000*l.*

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 15	Wheal Mary Ann	64	23 7 6	Treffry's Trustees.
—	ditto	23	9 10 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

LEAD ORE and BLENDE sold at the MINERA MINES during Midsummer quarter, 1865:—

	Lead Ore.		Blende.		Total value.
	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	
April	630	£8335 15 0	250	£917 2 0	£9282 17 6
May	476	6085 12 0	203	800 8 6	6886 0 6
June	510	6285 15 0	247	1087 18 6	7373 13 6
Total	1616	£20,707 2 0	700	£2835 9 0	£23,542 11 0

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers
July 13	Pendeen Consols	4	7	0	15	55 0 0	239 12 0	Bolitho.
July 16	ditto	4	17	2	20	55 15 0	272 5 6	ditto
—	ditto	5	0	2	11	56 0 0	281 13 6	Daubuz.
July 17	Gt. Wh. Vor Utd.	70	5	1	6	—	4093 10 11	—

COPPER ORE.

Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 18	Parys Mines	67¼	£5 3 6	J. Keys and Son.
—	ditto	67¼	5 3 6	C. Lambert.
—	ditto	80	1 13 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 6, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, July 20.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	135	£4 18 6
ditto	133	5 4 6
ditto	124	4 11 0
ditto	122	5 6 0
ditto	119	3 19 0
ditto	114	4 4 6
ditto	112	5 3 6
ditto	111	5 3 6
ditto	109	2 15 0
ditto	107	4 19 6
ditto	106	5 3 6
ditto	105	4 7 6
ditto	100	2 7 6
ditto	99	5 8 6
ditto	89	1 10 0
ditto	77	3 18 0
ditto	67	2 4 0
ditto	53	12 7 0
ditto	50	4 1 0
ditto	45	1 18 6
ditto	43	1 6 6
ditto	30	11 6 6
ditto	29	2 4 6
ditto	27	6 12 6
ditto	15	2 6 6
ditto	14	2 7 0
New Wheal Martha	92	1 1 0
ditto	89	1 14 6
ditto	85	2 2 6
ditto	72	1 11 0
ditto	62	1 13 6
ditto	51	1 16 6
ditto	43	1 8 6
ditto	42	1 2 6
ditto	32	3 8 6
Hingston Down	95	£3 12 6
ditto	94	2 16 6
ditto	92	2 11 0
ditto	89	3 0 6
ditto	80	2 17 6
ditto	35	7 3 0
Marke Valley	94	2 9 0
ditto	78	2 17 6
ditto	65	3 6 6
ditto	60	3 1 0
ditto	45	5 16 0
ditto	35	1 2 6
ditto	34	2 5 6
East Caradon	90	3 6 0
ditto	88	3 15 0
ditto	86	4 6 0
ditto	70	3 13 0
ditto	68	6 8 6
Wheal Emma	60	0 19 6
ditto	56	2 1 6
ditto	55	1 10 0
ditbo	12	6 7 6
Wheal Friendship	69	2 3 6
ditto	59	7 19 6
ditto	40	10 17 6
Bedford United	91	4 2 6
ditto	71	3 18 0
East Russell	94	1 19 6
ditto	49	4 1 6
Bampfylde	78	10 3 6
Furadon	41	2 17 0
Lady Bertha	22	1 12 6
ditto	16	3 0 6
Great Tregune	9	7 1 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con...	2135	£9523 13 6	Bedford United ..	162	£ 652 5 6
New Wh. Martha	568	957 8 0	East Russell	143	385 6 6
Hingston Down...	485	1554 0 0	Bampfylde	78	793 13 0
Marke Valley....	411	1231 8 0	Furadon	41	116 17 0
East Caradon....	402	1689 4 0	Lady Bertha	38	84 3 0
Wheal Emma....	183	333 14 0	Great Tregune ..	9	63 13 6
Wheal Friendship	168	1055 12 0			

Average Standard..... £120 18 0 | Average Produce 8⅝
Average Price per ton £3 16 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 4823 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 262 tons 4 cwts.
Amount of Money £18,440 18 0
LAST SALE.—Average Standard..... £119 6 0.—Average Produce..... 8⅞
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £115 1 0.—Produce, 6.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	874½	£3313 4 0
Freeman and Co.	205	1295 4 0
Grenfell and Sons	379 11-12	2097 2 10
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	655 5-6	1895 8 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	809¼	3325 1 7
Mason and Elkington	313	1413 12 0
Bankart and Sons	495	1658 5 6
Copper Miners' Company	285½	1050 11 0
Charles Lambert	585½	1825 5 5
Sweetland and Company	15	84 17 6
Penclawdd Copper Co.	49	214 12 6
A. C. Hadland and Co.	158	317 13 0
Total	4823	£18,440 18 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—South Caradon 624—Great Wheal Busy 400—Wheal Rose 400—Clifford 398—Phœnix 337—North Treskerby 300—Fowey Consols 250—West Caradon 183—Boscawen 135—Gonamena 128.—Total, 3153 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 800—Wheal Seton 550—West Seton 525—South Wheal Crofty 189—Wheal Basset 155—East Grenville 137—East Pool 125—Dolcoath 123—West Tolgus 117—East Basset 100—Wheal Polmear 62—Condurrow 28—Wheal Grenville 26—Crane 18—South Crinnis 15.—Total, 2970 tons.

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, July 25.—Bearhaven 736—Cape Copper Mining Company 388—Newfoundland 106—Gwalla Ore 87—Kanmantoo 62—Leghorn 54—Cappagh 48—Californian 23—British Regulus 23—New Cornwall 27—West Australian Mining Association 19—Copper Ore 8—Copper Regulus 2—Regulus 2—Copper Regulus 17.—Total, 1602 tons.

COPPER ORE TICKETINGS FOR 1865.

July 27	Truro	Oct. 19	Truro
Aug. 3	Camborne	„ 26	Redruth
„ 10	Redruth	Nov. 2	Redruth
„ 17	Truro	„ 9	Redruth
„ 24	Redruth	„ 23	Truro
„ 31	Camborne	„ 30	Redruth
Sept. 7	Redruth	Dec. 7	Redruth
„ 21	Truro	„ 14	Redruth
„ 28	Truro	„ 21	Truro
Oct. 5	Redruth	„ 28	Redruth
„ 12	Redruth		

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,

1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—With a view to enable the picks of coal-cutting machines to make a complete revolution, so as to work much more effectively and quicker than heretofore, and at the same time to render the machine capable of easy transportation from one part of the mine to another, Mr. F. W. Armitage, of Barnsley, has patented an invention, according to which he constructs the foundation-plate of the machine in two parts, which are provided with strong flanges, or otherwise so formed that they can be firmly united or bolted together, end to end, so as to form one solid plate when the machine is in working order, and be readily taken asunder when it is required to transport the machine from place to place, so that being in two parts (each only about 4 ft. long, or of any other convenient length) the machine is much more manageable, and capable of being turned in a much smaller space, than it would otherwise be. When the machine is in working order the foundation-plate is supported by four wheels running on the ordinary tram rails of the mine, one wheel being placed at or near each corner, and the picks revolve horizontally in the space below the plate and between the wheels; but when the plate is taken asunder each part thereof is carried by four wheels, the wheels being mounted in brackets or carriers, which are readily detached from or fixed to the plates in the positions required. The whole of the machinery is attached to one of the plates, across which it is mounted diagonally, so as to bring the crank-shaft which works the picks to the front inner corner of this plate, in order that when in working position the centre of revolution of the picks shall be in front, and as near as possible to the face of the coal, and about midway between the extremities of the foundation-plate. The driving machinery consists of a horizontal steam cylinder, piston, and valve; a connecting rod attached to the cross-head of the piston rod drives a vertical crank-shaft, the upper end of which is carried by a bracket bolted to the plate, and the lower end immediately below the plate is provided with a cross-piece or strong boss, having sockets in which the arms of the picks are securely fixed. The slide valve is worked by a tappet on the cross-head of the piston-rod. As before mentioned, this one half of the foundation plate carries the whole of the working machinery; the other half (which is bolted to it when in working position) being for the purpose of getting a second fulcrum or support outside the circle in which the picks revolve. It will be evident that this same arrangement would be equally applicable to the mounting and driving of any other form of revolving cutter for such purposes, and is not necessarily confined to the use of picks, as above described; and, also, that the foundation-plate may be composed of more than two parts, if found necessary.

TREATING IRON PLATES FOR SHIPBUILDING, BOILER-MAKING, &c.—Mr. Neil M'Haffie, of Glasgow, has recently obtained letters patent for his "improvements in treating iron plates for shipbuilding, boiler-making, and similar other uses; and wrought-iron in other forms, to render it capable of resisting oxydation or destruction by sea and other water, and atmospheric and other corroding influences." For these purposes the wrought-iron, whether it be in the form of plates or sheets, or forged or fashioned to any desired shape, is surrounded with oxide of iron, or oxide iron ore, or with oxide of manganese, or oxide of zinc, or matters containing these or similar metallic oxides or substances, and the whole is heated by preference to a full red-heat; it is maintained at this temperature for many hours, and afterwards is gradually cooled. The wrought-iron plates, sheets, forgings, or other pieces, will by this treatment be found to have undergone a peculiar change, which enables them to resist more or less completely destructive or corrosive influences.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.—M. Felix Maurice Antoine Picard of Lyons, engineer, has introduced to the world an invention, the object of which is to obtain complete combustion of the fuel, and, consequently, the greatest amount of heat, without the evolution of smoke. This is accomplished by obtaining uniformity and regularity of the feed, with uniformity of temperature and dryness of the fuel; also by obtaining uniformity of clearing away the slag or refuse without opening the furnace or disturbing the process by variations in the volume of air introduced, and by the conversion of the fuel in a first furnace into combustible gases, and the subsequent mixture of these gases with air at a high temperature. The air, to promote combustion, is divided to act in two principal directions, one on the fuel under combustion, and the other upon the gaseous products thereof. The first comes in contact with the ignited fuel in excess, producing carbonic oxide (oxide de carbone) and carbonised hydrogen (gas hydrogenes carbones); the other in minute streams penetrates the gaseous products evolved from this first combustion, producing by further combustion carbonic acid and steam, with great heat.

EXTRACTING HYDRO-CARBON OILS.—In manufacturing oil from coal or other bituminous substances by destructive distillation, it is of the utmost importance that the distillation should take place with a low and even degree of temperature, barely sufficient to develope the oleaginous vapours, while a too high degree of heat converts a portion of the oily vapours into permanent gases, thus diminishing and deteriorating the product. The rotary retort has been found most suitable for the purpose, making distillation practicable with a less degree of heat than must be used with a stationary retort. But in using the revolving retort it will be found that the residuum of the bitumen or material used leaves a coating on the interior sides of the retort, which coating gradually increases with every charge, and being a poor conductor of heat, makes a higher exterior temperature necessary with every charge, while a portion of the oily matter remains on the coating, and is there burned and converted into permanent gases. In order to get the best and largest product from the material used it will, therefore, be found necessary to clean the retort for every charge, which in the ordinary way can be done only when the retort is cooled down, so as to permit a person to enter it. Mr. C. J. Lundborg, of Soderteije, Sweden, proposes thus to prevent or greatly diminish the cooling alluded to, so that a great number of charges may be run without any cleaning or stopping the work, while at the same time a much larger yield and a better quality of oil is obtained, and the heat is distributed more equally in the retort. He obtains the desired result of keeping down the coating and distributing the heat by introducing a certain quantity of pieces of iron or hard stones with the coal or bitumen into the retort. The loose iron or stone will by its specific gravity follow the bottom of the retort (which may be ribbed in the interior surface) during its revolutions, rapidly acquiring the temperature of the surrounding surface exposed to the fire, and being mixed with the coal or bitumen, which by the rolling action of the pieces of iron or hard stones is crushed into small fragments, the heat is diffused more equally through the mass, and the adherence of the coating before alluded to almost prevented. The yield of oil by this process is much increased, and its quality greatly improved. He uses pieces of iron or granite stones, weighing from 1 to 5 lbs. each, and put generally about 2 cwts. to a charge of 2000 lbs. of coal. The quantity of loose iron or stones used, or the weight of the separate pieces, may, however, be more or less, according to the nature of the coal or bituminous material used, and he does not see any reason why pieces of some other metal than iron, or any other kind of hard and heavy substances, may not suit equally well.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MURIATIC ACID.—Can any of your correspondents inform me where I can get a supply of muriatic acid at a low price, in quantities of 10 or 15 tons at a time?—W. H. C.

WIGAN MAIN ARLEY MINE COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Can any reader give me information as to what this company is doing, and its prospects. Some time ago I applied for and was allotted shares, and duly paid the allotment money, but have never heard anything further, nor have even had certificates of shares sent.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Several letters reached us too late yesterday for insertion in this week's Journal, among them those of "a Tin Miner" on the Tin Trade; "Engineer" on the Haulage of Coals; "Civis" on the Prospects of Mining; "S." on Improvements in Tin Dressing; Mr. Josiah H. Hitchins's reply to the directors of the Carysfort Mines, Ireland; "G. C." on the Wheal Friendship District, &c. We should feel obliged if correspondents would send their communications as early in the week as possible.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 22, 1865.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

The closing meeting was held at the Royal Institution, Manchester, on July 14—Mr. FOSTER, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupying the chair. Thanks having been voted to the Council of the Royal Institution for the use of the rooms, and to the local secretary, Mr. PEACE, the Chairman proposed the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the subject of Tail Ropes, which had been discussed at the previous meeting, the particulars of which appeared in last week's Journal. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. EMBLETON'S paper on Coal-Cutting Machines was next called for discussion, and the author of the paper supplied, by way of introduction, the details asked for when the paper was read. The machine referred to—that of Mr. W. E. CARRETT, of Leeds—was exhibited at work outside the building. The machine had been in operation since March last, and during the whole of this period the rate of boring the coal was 8 1-10th feet per hour. The cost has been 4 2-10d. per ton. The average depth was 3 ft. 6 in.; sometimes it had been 3 ft. 9 in., and sometimes 3 ft. 3 in. The greatest distance cut was on May 16, when 153 ft. were cut in eight hours, being at the rate of 19 ft. per hour. The eight hours included stoppages, but the actual time the machine had been working was five hours, which gave 30 ft. per hour. The minimum amount of work done was on June 13, when eight yards were cut in eight hours, and that also included stoppages. The coal in the seam averaged 2 tons to the yard.

A discussion ensued, after which Mr. DAGLISH read the report of a committee appointed by the Council of the Institute to consider the subject of Safety-Lamps. He said the appointment had arisen from the statement of Mr. GREENWELL to the President (Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD), that under certain circumstances safety-gauzes gave off a vapour which was inflammable, and that it was possible an accident might arise from that cause. The first series of experiments had been made upon the gauze itself, and he produced a diagram in illustration of the experiments. One portion showed the introduction of gauze into a red-hot pipe, and when that was done the inflammable vapour went off from the gauze, and was ignited by the red-hot pipe. But it was to be observed that the heat in the lamp was internal, and that, therefore, the gauze was not in that case immersed in a red-hot atmosphere. In the next instance a red-hot pipe had been introduced into the interior of the gauze, and in that case there had been an appearance of flame on the outside of the gauze. It was supposed from that that the flame was ignited at the end, and so passed along the outside. Upon this impression a shield had been fitted upon the gauze, and, after that was done, the flame could not be observed beyond the shield; so that the conclusion was, that if they had a lamp with the heat internal there could be no passage of flame beyond it. He then referred to some experiments which had been made with a view to ascertain what was the cause of the inflammable vapour arising from the gauze, and there was no doubt that the cause was the oil used in the manufacture of the gauze. It did not exist in the wire, but was brought into the gauze in the course of weaving, and the oil was so identified with the iron that it could not be brushed off. They never could practically place a lamp in the position of being red-hot, because that required time, and while the time was passing, and the gauze growing hot, the vapour was volatilised, and passed away before the red heat had been attained. When they got the gauze red-hot then it was safe, because the oil had been vaporised. The committee were of opinion they had proved that even if it were not so, and the gauze could be made red-hot, the flame could not pass. In conclusion, he said the committee intended to proceed with the experiments. They had only recently got into form an apparatus for testing the lamps by placing them in an atmosphere impregnated with fire-damp, and whirling them violently, so as to place them under conditions which would fully try their capacity to resist the danger.

A long and interesting discussion followed. Mr. DICKINSON, the Inspector of Mines, said it had been proposed that the Manchester Geological Society should institute such a series of comparisons, but the idea had been abandoned, because it was considered that they were unsafe. He had himself been permitted to witness some of the experiments which had been described, and the result in his mind was a conviction that the DAVY lamp possesses very great security indeed. It was surprising to see how difficult it was to get the flame through it. Even when the oil was on the gauze, it had actually to be volatilised before the explosion would take place through the gauze. At the same time he agreed that it was desirable, where men were to be subjected to the eruption of fire-damp, and where the whole of the working lamps in a mine might be liable to be placed in an explosive mixture by a sudden outburst of gas, that these lamps should posses a self-extinguishing property. If they went to Belgium, where the collieries were worked very much deeper than in this country, some of the shafts being nearly 1000 yds. in depth—they would find that the DAVY lamp was actually prohibited by the mining regulations, which provided that the lamps used in mines must be self-extinguishing. STEPHENSON'S lamp would be admissible there. Referring to the strong objection of the men to the use of safety-lamps here, he said the lamp which was in use in Belgium would give four or five times the amount of light given by the safety-lamp. It was the MUESELER lamp, and it was a matter of surprise to him that the lamp, which was used by thousands and thousands in Belgium—he had seen 1500 in one mine—had not been introduced here. It was found that the breakage of glass did not cost so much in the end as the breakage of gauze. The only reason why there were not used here was that the men were afraid of them. They put the flame a little too high, and got a crust upon the top of the cotton, which interfered with the free burning of the lamp. If they would be content to use it with the light it was qualified to give they might use it all day, as in Belgium. They must also be careful to keep it upright, for if they turned it on the one side it went out. In practice, however, these disadvantages are entirely got over.

Mr. DAGLISH then read a paper descriptive of a new water-gauge invented by himself, and which he presented to the Institution.—Thanks were voted to the gentlemen who had contributed papers, and also to the Chairman, and the proceedings then terminated.

COAL-WASHING MACHINERY.

In comparing the relative merits of two machines intended to accomplish the same object, yet constructed upon similar principles, it is obviously desirable that the circumstances under which the trials are made should be as nearly as possible similar, yet it is seldom so excellent an opportunity for comparison presents itself as in the case of the coal-washing apparatus referred to in the paper of Mr. GILROY, read before the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers at Manchester. The machinery put up by Mr. GILROY at the Ince Hall Collieries upon the gravitation principle was compared with that of Mr. LANCASTER on the agitation principle at Kirkless Hall Collieries, almost adjoining. The Kirkless Hall machine has been at work for some time, so that its advantages and defects will have been fully ascertained, and as the Ince Hall apparatus has also been in use for upwards of a year its merits must likewise be well known. The Ince Hall machines are doubtless as simple as could be desired, and no doubt very good results are obtained with them, but still there is a considerable amount of machinery subject to wear and tear, and a large number of parts liable to derangement. In Mr. GILROY'S apparatus, on the other hand, there is practically no machinery, the slack to be washed being simply passed along a slightly inclined line of spouts—in fact, an elongated riffle box. The spouts commence beneath the duff-hopper of the nut screen, and extend to 1 in 24. The necessary riffles, or weirs, are placed in this spout, and the impurities collected behind them are periodically removed. At 250 ft. from the slack screen is a valve, which is flat with the bottom, to facilitate the removal of dirt. The length and inclination of the spouts were determined by experiment, and Mr. GILROY is of opinion that the further you can carry the slack, up to 500 yards, the better. The fact of the slack being washed for ½d. per ton is of itself sufficient to recommend the apparatus, more especially when Mr. LANCASTER, who has himself long used a machine regarded as remarkably economic and efficient, states that the cost which he incurs in washing is considerably larger—more than double. Another important question which Mr. GILROY'S paper raised was whether the coke from washed coal was superior to that from unwashed. Mr. SPENSER enquired whether the relative quantity of the ash in the coke from the washed and unwashed coal had been ascertained? Mr. GILROY was not aware that it had been, but they found that before they commenced to wash the coke came out very slivery, but they now obtained it 4 inches square. The question which occurred to him was whether this difference arose from removing the impurities, or from the moisture, or any other cause. Mr. LANCASTER thought it was probably due to the moisture. Mr. COCHRANE thought that if you rid the coal of the shale you must get good coke. If you make coke from coal free from impurities its quality must be better than when the impurities were left in. Mr. MARLEY agreed with Mr. COCHRANE that the difference arose from the mechanical action of the foreign matter. Mr. SOUTHERN said that it was not always so—that the coke from washed coal was the better, and Mr. SPENSER remarked that his experience went to confirm Mr. SOUTHERN'S opinion. Now, that the removal of the impurities from the coal to be converted into coke should produce no improvement in the resulting coke certainly appears marvellous, and it would be particularly interesting if the several gentlemen who have given the opinions in question would state the composition of the various coals from which the results have been obtained, in order that some judgment may be formed as to the classes of coal which require washing, and the classes that do not.

TAIL ROPES, ENDLESS ROPES, AND ENDLESS CHAINS.

There was, probably, no paper more generally interesting than that by Messrs. G. C. GREENWELL and C. BERKLEY on Tail Ropes, read before the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, at Manchester. The paper strongly advocated the tail rope system as superior to every other, and the results obtained at Marley Hill Colliery, Durham, were given in confirmation of this opinion. At the colliery in question the engine is placed in a chamber under the wagon-way, in the rear of the shaft. It has two horizontal cylinders, 20 in. diameter, 3½-ft. stroke each. On the main shaft is a fly-wheel, 5 tons in weight, and a spur-wheel 6 feet diameter, into which, on opposite sides, two spur-wheels, also 6 ft. diameter, work with sliding-gear. On each of the shafts of these spur-wheels is fixed a drum, 6 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. wide. Two boilers, 40 ft. long and 5½ ft. diameter, with egg-ends and wheel-flues at the surface, and a steam-pipe, 582 ft. long and 7 in. internal diameter, supply steam. The pipes are covered with dry hair felt, closely lapped with tarred small line, and the whole coated with boiled tar and sand. There is near the engine a receiver 10 ft. long, 3½ ft. diameter. The ropes are of iron-wire, weighing 7 lbs. per fm., and measuring 2⅞ in. circumference. The length of rope required is three times the length of the plane. An experiment had shown that the engine drew 70 loaded tubs on a practical level, 420 yards, in two minutes. There were 5863 yards of rope in motion, weighing 20,520 lbs. In this length there were 240 rollers, amounting to 4380 lbs., and 250 sheaves 7125 lbs.; so that the resistance was 1143¾ lbs. The weight of the full tubs was 105,840 lbs., equal to a resistance of 1290½ lbs. The total resistance, therefore, was 2434¼ lbs., which, multiplied by 630 ft., the rate per minute, gave a total resistance in pounds moved 1 foot per minute of 1,533,722 lbs. The pressure of steam was 29 lbs. per square inch, representing power 3,826,468 lbs. moved 1 ft. per minute. The effective performance of the engine was, therefore, 40 per cent. of the indicated power (no reduction being made for friction of engine, resistance of atmosphere, &c.) The usual reduction of one-third from the indicated power would make the effective power 60 per cent. of that of the engine. In five days 25 tons 2 cwts. of coal are used, and the quantity of coal and fire-clay drawn upon the planes was 2805 tons; the engine being employed not more than 10 hours per day. Ten men and six boys were employed. The cost of bringing 159.553 tons 13 cwts. of coal over the ways in one year was 1503*l.* 10s. 9d., or 1¾d. per ton per mile. The same amount of work formerly required 24 horses, and cost 2500*l.* per annum. But, in addition to this, the same machinery would bring the coal double distance, which would require 40 to 50 horses. The only disadvantage of the machinery was that any derangement involved the entire stoppage of the plane until it was repaired; such stoppages, however, need not be frequent.

The tail rope system had been tried by Mr. J. T. WOODHOUSE, at the Morley Colliery; he considered it the best mode of drawing; he had had one tail rope down for eight years, and had laid another since. Mr. GILROY referred to small wire-ropes being in some collieries near Wigan substituted for the endless chain, which removed the objection to the weight of the latter. Mr. LANCASTER advocated the tail rope system. With the endless rope they could only travel about three miles an hour; with the tail rope system about ten miles. He believed its introduction would be of great service in facilitating work, especially where the road was flat. He thought more work could be done with the tail rope and a single way than with an endless rope and a double way. Mr. STOTT, who employs the endless chain system, was equally satisfied with its superior economy. He had in Derbyshire chains which were put in 11 years since, on an incline of 1 in 5, drawing coal 560 yds., and 150 tons a day, yet they had never cost 1s. for repairs.

SAFETY-LAMPS COMPARED.

The relative merits of the DAVY, STEPHENSON, and MUESELER lamps has been again largely discussed, and this time under the most favourable circumstances, since it was in the presence of a large number of the most competent authorities connected with collieries—at the meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, at Manchester—who could speak of the lamps from their own practical experience, and at once to meet the objections urged against them by those in favour of another form of lamp. The report which gave rise to the discussion in question was that of the Committee appointed by the Institute, in consequence of Mr. GREENWELL'S statement that under certain circumstances the gauze of a DAVY lamp will give off inflammable vapours, which communicate flame to the exterior of the lamp, and produces explosion. The experiments were first tried by placing a red-hot iron tube around a cylinder of gauze, when no flame passed upon gas being applied within the gauze cylinder; a red-hot iron bar was then passed within a cylinder of gauze, and although at first it appeared that flame did pass, this was proved not to be the case, but that the flame escaped from the end of the cylinder; for upon a shield being placed around the gauze no flame was found beyond the shield. It appears that whale oil poured upon red-hot iron will ignite, yet the soiling of gauze with oil is not likely to produce explosion, since the committee found that the gauze could not be heated red-hot so quickly as the oil volatilised.

To ascertain the velocity with which it was necessary to move a DAVY lamp through an explosive mixture to cause explosion, a box was provided with an upright spindle, carrying an arm with a stand for the lamp to be tested, and the necessary means for revolving the spindle, counting the revolutions per second, and supplying definite mixtures of gas, were provided. The top of the box was arranged to blow open when the explosion took place, to prevent danger, and the sides of the box were of glass, to enable the progress of the experiments to be observed. Upon a given velocity being obtained, the gauze passed flame in all cases, and the gas ignited before the gauze attained a red heat. The velocity necessary to explode the gas varied with the strength of the mixture—one part gas with five parts air gave a sluggish explosion, the flame burning yellow, while one part gas and ten parts air gave a bad explosion, and a blue flame. The committee intend to proceed further with the experiments, which they consider at present very incomplete, and the result will be recorded. The effect of gas under pressure upon the lamp was also tried, and gas was passed, but with the STEPHENSON lamp the light was in all cases extinguished before an explosion took place.

But it seems that, although the gauze of the DAVY can be made to pass flame, it is the only lamp that can be relied upon in testing for gas; who has, however, it should ever be placed in the hands of a collier below the rank of fireman appears to be a great question. Mr. COOPER enquired whether

the committee had tried the STEPHENSON lamp in the whirling apparatus, and the reply was that it would have been useless, as the gaseous mixtures themselves would have extinguished it. Mr. FORSTER said it did not follow that raising the gauze to a red heat would produce explosion. In the year in which he started in life they worked for three months in Hetton Colliery with lamps red hot, and there was no explosion; Mr. BUDDLE was the viewer at the time. Mr. HIGSON hoped it would be well understood that the Chairman was referring to a long time ago, and not to the present time. Mr. FORSTER said that at present no colliery viewer allowed the men to work when any gas could be seen in the lamp. Mr. COOPER believed it was admitted to be a fact that a DAVY lamp would pass flame, and that a STEPHENSON would not do so, consequently the STEPHENSON was the safer of the two. If there were no counterbalancing circumstances, therefore, it ought to be more generally used than the DAVY. If it could be proved that the DAVY had some great advantage over the STEPHENSON, which had not been brought forward, the case might be different. Mr. ARMSTRONG said that the STEPHENSON was not applicable to the examination of workings, because immediately you came into gas the lamp was extinguished. Mr. DAGLISH said that with the STEPHENSON lamp you never knew the presence of gas until your light was out. Mr. MATTHEWS wished to notice an instance of the advantage of the DAVY as compared with the STEPHENSON. During the night in one of the Murton Pits a blower fouled one entire district, but the man got out safely, and kept his light; whilst had he had a STEPHENSON he would have been instantly left in darkness.

The advantage which the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers had conferred upon the mining community was especially pointed out by Mr. DICKINSON, who remarked that these experiments with the safety-lamp were among the most important. It was a subject upon which much doubt existed, and the very fact that so much distrust had been placed in the lamp was of itself productive of evil. It was proposed at the Manchester Geological Society, by himself, that some such series of experiments should be made; the late Mr. GOODWIN was also a supporter of the proposition, and Mr. HORSFALL was another, but they were overruled, from the fear that the experiments would be attended with too much danger. Upon hearing of the experiments to be made by the North of England Institute, he applied to Messrs. DAGLISH and WOOD, and was allowed to be present at the trials at Hetton Colliery. There could, he thought, be no question that the DAVY lamp does possess much security, but he considered it was better not to place it in the hands of the collier.

In Belgium, where they have extremely fiery mines, and some 1000 yards deep, the DAVY lamp is actually prohibited, because not self-extinguishing. But the great objection to remove, so as to secure the general use of the lamp, is that of the light; the lamp is not so good a light as a candle, and this makes a difference to the collier equal to perhap 2d. per ton. Now, the lamp which the Belgians use—the MUESELER—gives four or five times the light of the DAVY lamp, and he had seen 1500 of these MUESELER's in use in one colliery. They last longer than the DAVY, and if Englishmen would be contented with the amount of light they are constructed to give, they might work well by them. But the men will turn them too high, and the result is that the wick caps, and the light is diminished. The breakage of a glass is far less frequent than the breakage of a gauze, and all that is necessary is to keep the lamp upright, as if it be turned on its side it goes out. The MUESELER lamp has also the same advantages as the STEPHENSON—that it is extinguished by explosive gas, so that it can be safely placed in the hands of any common collier.—Mr. CLEGG LIVESEY said that when he was at a Belgian colliery, some two years since, he heard from the manager that he much preferred the DAVY lamp to their own; it did not appear to be then prohibited.—Mr. DICKINSON said that there was a BOTY lamp, with a second gauze at the top, and which was thus made self-extinguishing; but he believed at present the MUESELER was the only one in use.—Mr. FORSTER said that he had every confidence in the DAVY lamp, and would willingly trust his own life to it, but he would rather not trust a collier—he would prefer to give him a STEPHENSON lamp.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.

The ordinary general meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, Cardiff, on Wednesday. The following members were present:—Mr. W. Menelaus, President; Mr. A. Bassett, Cardiff; Mr. Dyne Steel, Newport; Mr. T. F. Brown, Machen; Mr. R. Bedlington, Rhymney; Mr. T. E. Wales, Government Inspector of Mines, Swansea; Mr. Birbeck, Tondu; Mr. David Joseph; Mr. David Thomas, Cwmavon; Mr. George Brown, Mountain Ash; Mr. J. Huzzey, Newport; Mr. George Martin, Dowlais; Mr. J. Naysmith; Mr. Cox, Ebbw Vale; Mr. G. Wilkinson, Aberdare, &c.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. W. Menelaus) took the chair shortly after twelve o'clock. Mr. ALEXANDER BASSETT nominated Mr. George Martin, Dowlais, as President for the ensuing year. Mr. Martin had always taken an active part in the proceedings of the Institute, and he was also a thorough practical gentleman.—Mr. BEDLINGTON seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Mr. Cox and Mr. Brogden, who retired by rotation as vice-presidents, were re-elected.

COUNCIL.—The following members were nominated on the committee:—Mr. David Thomas, Mr. David Joseph, Mr. W. T. Lewis, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Rees, and Mr. Bedlington.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.—W. Thomas, Cwmaman Colliery; J. J. Bodmer, Newport; Rudolph Bodmer, Newport; Benjamin Jones, Rhymney; W. R. Williams, F.G.S.; Lewis Thomas, Mardy, Aberdare; W. H. Williams, Cardiff.

Mr. H. G. Evans, Cardiff, was re-elected treasurer, and Mr. E. Brigden was re-elected secretary.

Mr. ALEXANDER BASSETT said he was glad to inform the members that one of Messrs. Mather and Platt's boring-machines had been at work at Cardiff for some time, with the most satisfactory results. The machine had been tried for boring at Messrs. North and Lowe's brewery, and a depth of 290 feet had been attained, the bore-hole being 18 in. in diameter. Mr. Mather and Messrs. North and Lowe had kindly consented that the members should inspect the machine at work, and he, therefore, proposed that they should adjourn for that purpose.

COPIES OF REPORTS FOR THE WRITERS OF PAPERS.

Mr. Cox said before they adjourned he begged to move a resolution, that the writer of each paper should be supplied with 20 copies of the printed quarterly reports gratis. Every writer of a paper had, as a rule, a good many friends, and they were anxious to see his productions. When he (Mr. Cox) read a paper before the Institute, he had to buy a number of reports for his friends, and he had no doubt others had to do the same. Generally there were three papers in each quarterly report, and it might be argued that to give away 60 copies would involve the Institute in considerable expense.

The SECRETARY remarked that once the report was in type, the cost of 60 extra copies would be comparatively small.——Mr. Cox added that the great labour involved in writing a paper, to be read before the Institute, fully entitled the writer to at least 20 copies.—Mr. BASSETT endorsed what Mr. Cox had said, and seconded the proposal.

Mr. BEDLINGTON considered 20 copies too large a number. Originally he had an idea of moving that it should be 6, but he was willing to extend it to 10. He moved an amendment to that effect.——Mr. DYNE STEEL seconded the amendment.——The PRESIDENT, in putting the question to the meeting, said he trusted they would deal liberally with those who contributed papers, as one of the chief difficulties the Institute had to contend with was to get papers of sufficient merit.

The proposition of Mr. Cox was carried by a large majority.

MATHER AND PLATT'S BORING MACHINE.

The members then adjourned to Messrs. North and Lowe's premises, where this machine was at work. After returning to the Assembly Rooms, Mr. Bassett announced that Mr. Platt was present, and he had kindly consented to render any explanation as to the working of the machine. In reply to questions from Mr. Bedlington, Mr. Bassett, Mr. George Brown, Mr. Dyne Steel, and other members,

Mr. PLATT said the bore hole at Messrs. North and Lowe's was 18 in. in diameter. The machine commenced working on the 24th of April, and the average sinking until they arrived at a depth of 290 feet, where they struck water, was 27 feet 8¾ inch. per week. The cost of the machine was about 600*l*., and their usual practice was to let them out on hire, the charge being 6*l*. per week, the whole of the boring apparatus being included. They had bored to various depths in Lancashire and the North of England; in some instances they had gone down 1300 feet. He had made a calculation of all the holes that they had bored, and he found that the average cost was 19s. 4¼d. per foot, the bore being generally 18 in. in diameter. This included every charge connected with the boring, with the exception of the fuel for the engine.

Mr. BASSETT enquired whether it was not necessary to lay down tubes, and if such were the case the diameter of the bore-hole would lessen as they went down?—Mr. PLATT replied that they rarely found it necessary to insert tubes, except when they passed through gravelly or some such loose strata. At Middlesbro' they put down a tube, the diameter being 18 in. throughout.

Mr. T. F. BROWN would like to know the practical limit of the diameter of the bore-hole?—Mr. PLATT said they had bored as much as 4 ft. in diameter.—Mr. T. F. BROWN: Does the cost increase in proportion?—Mr. PLATT replied that it did not. A 4-feet hole could be bored for considerably less than twice the expense of a 2-feet hole.

Mr. DYNE STEEL asked if it was practicable to go beyond the 4 feet? He believed the members would be glad to have Mr. Platt's opinion on this point, in order that they might judge whether the machine could be applied to sinking colliery shafts?—Mr. PLATT said, if he were consulted professionally, he would not be afraid to undertake the sinking of a shaft of 18 to 20 ft. in diameter, but not as one bore-hole. He considered that 4 feet was the practical limit to one bore-hole, and if a larger diameter was required he should sink several holes.

Mr. BASSETT remarked that he must plead guilty of having induced Mr. Platt to attend the meeting, for he considered the subject was of such great importance. He thought the machine was a great success so far, and he had no doubt that in time it would be extensively adopted in South Wales. He had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Platt, for his kindness in showing them the machine at work, and in attending the meeting to render the important information they had gleaned from him. (Applause.) A vote of thanks was unanimously agreed to.

THE CAERPHILLY MINERAL DISTRICT.

BY MR. T. FORSTER BROWN.

The district does not differ in any great degree from many of similar extent in the South Wales coal field, either in the thickness of the coal seams, the quality of the minerals, or in the various dislocations of its coal measures, but the extensive area and great aggregate thickness of the lower veins sufficiently prove the importance of the locality; moreover, the operations now in progress for the working of the Maesmawr vein indicate the immediate prosperity of the neighbourhood as a household coal field. Up to a late period there has been a deficiency in railway accommodation, but the opening of the Rhymney Railway, the subsequent formation of the Caerphilly branch of the old Rumney, and the probable completion at an early date of the railways authorised during the last session of Parliament, will afford facilities for the transmission of the minerals to the ports of Cardiff, Penarth, and Newport, besides communicating with inland markets.

The coal field under consideration is bounded on the north-east by the rivers Ebbw and Sirhowy, on the south-east and south by the outcrop of the carboniferous series, on the west by the valley of the River Taff, and on the north-west and north by the main anticlinal ridge, which, commencing north-east of Risca, passes through the South Wales coal field in a westward direction, dividing the upper series of coal measures into two independent deposits. The southern outcrop of the carboniferous formation is defined upon the surface by a range of hills running in a direction nearly due west, intersected at intervals by the rivers Ebbw, Rumney, and Taff. Between these rivers the lower coal measures and the mountain limestone attain a considerable elevation above the level of the adjacent country, ranging from 900 feet above the level of the sea upon Machen Mountain, to an average of 500 feet along the ridge of hills extending from the village of Machen to the River Taff. The Old Red Sandstone formation rests at the southern base of this range of hills. North of the southern outcrop runs a breadth of low ground, which may be described as the Valley of Caerphilly, and a range of high land upon the line of the anticlinal runs nearly parallel to the Caerphilly Valley, but also intersected by the rivers already alluded to.

The sinking of shafts through the stratum of sand and gravel, containing large water-worn boulders of pennant stone, which overlies the carboniferous formation to the average thickness of about 20 yards, is attended with some difficulty, in consequence of the running of the sand, and the opening of the upper series has, probably, been delayed from this cause.

The strata of the coal measures lie immediately beneath the gravel, and they attain their greatest thickness in the neighbourhood of Caerphilly, where the Rhos Lantwit Colliery is situated. At the depth of 32 yards, in the Rhos Pit, a vein of coal was intersected. The roof was mild clift, with ironstone balls. The seam was composed of coal (tender, and burning to a red ash), 1 ft. 10 in.; soft clod, 1 ft. 6 in.; and coal same as top coal, 1 ft. 6 in.; the floor—coal rashings, with vegetable impressions for 6 yards, and 6 inches of coal beneath. This seam is possibly identical with the No. 1 vein at the Lantwit Colliery.

At a depth of 155 yards below the surface the Bedwas or Maesmawr was reached, with a hard stratum of close-grained blue pennant stone, 13 yards in thickness, lying immediately upon the coal, and the average section of this seam at the Rhos Colliery was—Clod, 0 ft. 1 in.; soft coal, with dirt, 0 ft. 8 in.; hard coal, 0 ft. 4 in.; parting, 0 ft. 0 in.; hard coal, 0 ft. 10 in.; parting, 0 ft. 0 in.; hard coal, 2 ft. 2 in.=4 ft. 4 in. of good coal. The floor was hard fire-clay, 11 inches. The roof of this vein is unusually strong, and no fire-damp has been observed in the workings. The soft coal of 8 inches at the top is kirved out, and is used for engine coal; the remainder of the seam produces a superior household and gas coal (hard to cut and cubical in fracture), which bears exposure to the atmosphere. At the Rhos Colliery the dip of the measures is to the north at the rate of 1 in 15; at the southern outcrop of this seam the dip is 1 in 3; and upon the northern side of the basin the inclination is 1 in 4, dipping south. The water level direction is nearly due east and west.

In consequence of the Bedwas vein possessing so strong a roof, nearly any system of working can be prosecuted with success; the pillar and stall method has been adopted in the collieries hitherto opened, but the coal being so hard it is probable that coal-cutting machinery can be applied in these collieries to advantage; the introduction of machinery would involve a change in the system of working from pillar and stall to that of long work. The total area of coal in this vein is not extensive, and that to the north the outcrop ranges considerably south of the line of the anticlinal; the disconnection from the northern basin which thus arises has created some local discussion as to the identity of the Bedwas vein with the top coal of the Mynyddysllwyn vein; the fact, however, of the whole of the pennant rock, with the exception of the beds immediately upon the coal lying below the Bedwas seam is to the writer a satisfactory proof that the two seams lie in the same relative position in the coal measures. Moreover, there is a thin vein of coal 13 yards below the Bedwas vein, 12 to 18 in. in thickness, which probably indicates the position of the Mynyddysllwyn bottom coal.

The Llantwit vein, worked in Glamorganshire, would also appear to be a continuation of the Bedwas vein westward, but the faults or dislocations crossing the coal formation about the valley of the River Taff create a difficulty in tracing the direct connection with a sufficient amount of accuracy. The quality of the coal produced from the Bedwas vein is, however, very similar to that worked at the Llantwit Colliery. A large proportion of the area containing this seam is now under lease, and it is probable that for the next quarter of a century the bulk of the best household coal to be worked east of the River Taff will be obtained from this district. The coal measures, for a distance of 250 yards below the Bedwas vein, are to a great extent unproved; but at a further depth below the surface of 200 yards Mr. Brown is of opinion that a vein will be reached representing the position of the Brithdir or Tillery of the norther basin. A seam of coal has been worked of a thickness of 3 ft., which crops out below the principal beds of the pennant along the western side of the Sirhowy Valley, near the nine-mile point of the Monmouthshire Railway, and is, probably, the Brithdir seam. It is stated that the quality of the coal worked from the Three-feet vein in the Sirhowy Valley in past years was good, but the general character of the Brithdir coal in the Caerphilly district has, unquestionably, yet to be ascertained. The coal produced from the Brithdir seam is in great request for coking and manufacturing purposes; it is, consequently, of some importance to ascertain if the district under consideration contains a seam of equal value yet unproved.

Passing downwards from the position of the Brithdir, a thin vein of coal, 21 inches in thickness, may be observed cropping out in the Sirhowy Valley, 35 yards below the Three-feet vein above alluded to. The coal of the Little Rock vein is variable in thickness, and occasionally tender in quality, but the vein generally carries a strong rock roof. It has been worked extensively at Pentyrch, where the thickness is stated to be 3 ft., with a strong rock roof. Good coal, 2 ft. 4 in.; parting, 0 ft. 0 in.; bottom coal, 2 ft. 7 in.=4 ft. 11 in. At Rudry, where the rock is clift, the section is—Coal, 2 feet 4 in.; parting, 1 ft. 8 in.; coal, 11 in.: total coal, 3 ft. 3 in. East of Rudry this coal disappears entirely as a workable seam. The Rock vein lies at a depth of 22 yards below the Little Rock vein, below the White Rock coal at the Pentyrch Works, and within a perpendicular distance of 36 yards, there are four veins, two of 2 ft. and two of 3 feet thickness of coal, all of which have been worked. The only corresponding veins at the Van Colliery are the Upper Yard coal, which is 3 feet in thickness, and the Lower Yard coal, which is likewise 3 ft. in thickness. Eastward of the Van Colliery there are no known workable seams between the Rock vein and the Red vein. The Big vein of the Risca and Machen Collieries is the next important vein in descending order. The average section at Machen Colliery, where the roof is strong dark shale, is—Red vein, 1 ft. 4 in.; soft rubbish, 10 in.; grey veinstone, 7 in.; grey vein coal, 1 ft. 4 in.; soft rubbish, 2 ft.; Big vein coal, 8 ft. The section of the measures at Pentyrch, from the Lymog vein to the supposed Black vein, shows—Lymog vein coal (probably the Red vein), 4 ft. 6 in.; intervening strata, 13 yds.; Upper Yard coal (probably part of Grey vein), 2 ft. 8 in.; intervening strata, 7 yds.; Lower Yard coal (part of Grey vein). 3 ft.) intervening strata, 40 yards; Black vein coal (probably Big vein), 5 ft.; intervening strata, 8 yds.; Wing vein (supposed to be the Black vein), 5 ft.

The Black vein, lying 17 yards below the Big vein at Machen and Risca, is celebrated as a steam coal, from its high evaporative power and capacity of bearing exposure to the atmosphere of warm climates with but slight deterioration in quality. The thickness of this seam at Risca is about 8 ft., at Machen 3 ft. 8 in., at the Van 8 ft., and at Pentyrch 5 ft. The coal is generally hard and good throughout all the explorations hitherto made, but, the roof and floor being soft, the working charges are high. The coal also throws off considerable quantities of carburetted hydrogen, and is subject to blowers of that gas. It will be within the recollection of the members of this Institute that it was in the workings of this seam where the lamentable explosion occurred at the Risca Colliery in the year 1860. The mode of working is by pillar and stall. The quantity of timber required for the support of the roof being considerable, and the general expenses consequently being heavy, it requires the produce of large quantities to attain a profitable result by the working of this vein. The Forked vein, 16 yards below the Black vein has only been partially explored; the coal is good in quality, but the roof is very bad. The Brass vein, lying 36 yards below the black vein, averages 4 ft. in thickness. The roof is a strong clift, but the coal is inferior in quality, and contains iron pyrites, which materially injures its sale for mercantile purposes. The Hard vein, which lies 5 yards below the Brass vein, has a strong roof, but the average thickness of the coal is not more than 24 in.; the quality is good, but it is rather too quick in combustion. A valuable bed of fire-clay, 4 ft. in thickness, lies also immediately below this vein. The Sun vein, 65 yards below the Hard vein, is the only remaining seam of importance between the Hard vein and the millstone grit. This coal has been worked at Risca and Machen Collieries, and produces a good second-rate house coal; the roof is strong, but the coal is variable in thickness, and subject to nips out, very similar in character to those referred to as affecting the Rock vein coal.

The mountain limestone attains an average thickness of about 500 yards, with an inclination of 1 in 2 at the outcrop. It is very compact, and highly coloured in the partings with oxide of iron. There are indications of a deposit of hematite iron ore at the top, and also below the limestone at various points upon the surface, between the Rivers Rumney and Taff; but, in consequence of the compact nature of the limestone, it is not probable that any very important deposit of this ore will be proved to exist in the district." Leads veins also pervade the limestone, from some of which, near Rudry, considerable quantities of galana are said to have been obtained. Lead veins are generally observed, however, to be most productive where the inclination of the strata is gentle, and beneath a certain regular thickness of superincumbent strata. These conditions cannot be realised for any great distance in the lead veins of the limestone in this locality, and the writer is, therefore, not prepared to attach much importance to the deposits of lead ore.

Mr. BEDLINGTON said the paper was of great interest and value, for it enabled them, to a great extent, to identify the veins with the measures of other districts. The Ras Ras, in the northern basin; the Black vein, at Machen; and the 9-Foot, at Aberdare; he considered to be identical veins. The measures above and below followed in nearly the same order as in the Caerphilly, excepting that each basin had its peculiarities and variations of thickness.

Mr. BROWN remarked that the disparity in the thickness of the Black vein, at Machen, as compared with other localities, arose through the fault. There was some doubt as to the identity of the Elled vein, in the northern basin, with the Black vein. He found that the aggregate thickness of the coal measures at Machen was 30 feet; Van, 53 ft.; Pentyrch, 66 ft.; Bridgend and Pyle about 100 ft. The further they went westward it appeared that the aggregate thickness gradually increased.

Mr. BEDLINGTON said it seemed to him that the Red and Grey veins constituted the upper 4 ft, in the northern basin, and the Big vein would be the Three-quarter. In the northern basin there was from 25 to 30 yards from the Three-quarter to the Elled, and consequently he came to the conclusion that the Elled could be none other than the Black vein at Machen and Risca. The thickness of the coal measures in the northern basin decreased to the east, and increased to the west. He added that the Elled was a most irregular vein, and, therefore, it was very difficult to clearly identify it with the measures of other basins.

Mr. DYNE STEEL remarked that he too had some doubt as to the corresponding vein of the Elled. He wished to know if it was clearly ascertained that the Maesmawr referred to in the paper was identical with the Mynyddysllwyn?

Mr. BROWN said he could not adduce more reasons than were contained in his paper as to the connection of the Maesmawr with the Mynyddysllwyn.

Mr. BIRBECK said the total thickness of workable coal at Tondu, Glamorganshire, was 76 ft.; at Pyle, it was 9 or 10 ft. more. The veins at Pyle and Morfa were about one-third thicker.

In reply to Mr. Brown, Mr. BIRBECK said the pennant rock was below the Bettws veins at Tondu.——Mr. BROWN said he certainly thought, then, that the Bettws corresponded with the Lantwit.

Mr. DAVID THOMAS, Cwmavon, said the Brithdir, as far as he could judge, was identical with the Torymynydd at Cwmavon, and the Maesmawr with the Wernyfrystyll.

Mr. BASSETT enquired of Mr. Brain what had been his experience in sinking at Llantrissant?—Mr. BRAIN said the thickness of the coal measures they had passed through as yet was somewhere about 25 feet, but they had not gone down far. The strata differed considerably with that at Pyle.——A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. Brown for his valuable paper.

ON THE TUBBING OF SHAFTS.

BY MR. EDWARD HEDLEY.

The tubbing of shafts is becoming a very important branch of mining, and its application more momentous than formerly. Collieries and other mines of great depth will hereafter be sunk as those now in work are exhausted; these will either be in new undrained districts, or through the mines already worked to others below; in each case large feeders of water will have to be pumped or tubbed back. With all the best appliances of modern science and engineering skill, the cost of pumping a large body of water from a considerable depth is a heavy expense in the working charges of a colliery; wherever it is practical the water met with in sinking should be tubbed out of the shafts, leaving only the water generated in the working seam to be raised to the surface. Very frequently large bodies of water, and the natural water springs of the surface, had been drained by shafts being sunk in their vicinity, entailing heavy cost in pumping, as well as in lawsuits for damage and injury to the surface proprietors. In such cases the stopping back of the water becomes an absolute necessity. Where it is necessary to sink through loose strata impregnated with water—such as gravel, quicksand, &c.—it can only be safely and successfully accomplished by means of tubbing.

The first method of tubbing used in the English coal mines was that called "Plank Tubbing," which was generally adopted in the mines of Durham and Northumberland towards the end of the last century. The shaft is sunk through the strata containing water, and so far into an impermeable bed as is necessary to secure a good foundation for the wedging-curb. The shaft is sunk a few yards further for a sump from which the pumps may take the water—in sinking this sump the use of powder ought to be avoided, as it tends to shake and injure the curb foundation and the shaft side immediately contiguous. The seat, or foundation, is then cut and dressed perfectly level and smooth round the side of the shaft, the surface covered with flannel, saturated with tar or other soft yielding substance, upon which is laid the wedging-curb, of good sound oak, 9 in. square, cut to the circle of the shaft, and in such lengths as are most convenient, usually 4 feet. Between each joint of the curb a thin sheeting of dry white deal is inserted. The curb being thus set, level and true to the centre line of the shaft, the process of wedging commences—all the space between the back of the curb and the solid stratum around the shaft is filled in with blocks of wood, the end of the grain being presented upwards; these blocks are then wedged with hard dry pine wedges until another wedge cannot be inserted. The object being to make the curb water-tight, so that no water can possibly find its way down the shaft behind the curb. Until the wedging is all completed the water running down the sides of the shaft should be caught above, and the curb and wedges preserved as dry as possible. If necessary, the curb joints, with the sheeting in them, should also be wedged; this, however, is seldom necessary, as the tendency of the back wedging is to tighten them. Above the wedging-curb, and at a distance equal to the length of the tubbing-plank, is fixed the spiking-curb, set true and securely wedged with the double wedges. On the inside of this curb planks are arranged, 3 in. thick, 6 in. wide, and 10 ft. long, the joint edges are all planed and bevelled to the circle of the shaft, so as to form a water-tight barrel or casing: the upper ends are spiked to the curb with iron nails or plus—copper nails have, however, been used in preference where the water corroded the iron. The curbs of oak, 6 in. square, with splice joints, are next fixed inside the planks to strengthen and support them—indeed, the main strength of the tubbing is due to these curbs, and the distance that they are placed apart is regulated by the pressure that has to be resisted. Successive lengths of tubbing thus constructed succeed one another until the whole of the wet strata are passed, the top of the highest length is surmounted by another wedging-curb, made water-tight in the same way as the one at the bottom. The ordinary walling of the shaft is built upon this upper curb. On the inside of the inner, or counterfort curbs, 1-in. boards are nailed to complete the shaft ready for work. Plank tubbing thus constructed has stood for several years under a pressure of about 100 lbs. on the square inch, but the decay of the wood, induced by the corrosive action of the water on the tubbing-spikes, has in many cases weakened the tubbing, and it has been replaced by the modern cast-iron segments. A modification of the plank tubbing is frequently used with great advantage in sinking through wet alluvial strata.

The trouble, expense, and insecurity of the plank tubbing led to the use of solid wood in place of the planks. The preparatory operation of laying foundation curb, &c., for this tubbing is in every way similar to that already described for plank tubbing. Upon the curb is built the blocks or curbs cut to the circle of the shaft, and of oak or elm 8 in. square, and of any convenient length. Sheeting of ¼-in. deals is inserted in every joint, in all cases the end of the grain of the wood being towards the inside of the shaft. To steady the building as it progresses the space behind the curbs is filled with soil, small coal, sand, or ashes, compressed and made as solid as possible. The shaft is thus lined above the highest point to which the water will rise, and the shaft walling built upon it. The whole of the joints in the tubbing are then wedged until the shaft is quite dry. In several of the continental coal mines a modification of this system of tubbing is still employed with great success. Instead, however, of the shafts being circular, they are usually a polygonal form—the tubbing blocks being straight, with the joints bevelled to the radii of the shaft. All the joints are sheeted, as in the English method, the vertical joints are, however, in the same line, that being at each corner of the polygon. Solid wood tubbing, properly constructed, and of good, sound, hard wood, will last for many years, and resist a pressure of from 200 to 300 lbs. per square inch. In shafts, where the pressure of water is inconsiderable, and the diameter does not exceed 8 or 10 feet, wood tubbing may be still used with more advantage than cast-iron, especially in upcast shafts, where the gases from the furnace act upon the iron, and where the water tubbed back is also destructive to the iron.

At the time that plank tubbing was being extensively used (1795) experiments were made with a view to the use of cast-iron for tubbing shafts. The first attempt was made with cylinders cast 6 feet long, and of the diameter inside the size of the shaft, with flanges projecting outwardly. These cylinders were placed one above another, and the joints being sheeted, were afterwards well wedged. Great inconvenience was experienced in getting these cylinders into their place, owing to the obstruction of pumps, &c., it was also found almost impossible to cast them sound and true. Within the last 50 years several large shafts have, however, been sunk through wet alluvial strata successfully by a sinking tub formed of cylinders of great weight, which descended by their gravity as the sand, gravel, &c., were removed from the interior. When employed in this way the flanges of the cylinders project inwardly. The disadvantages attending the use of these large cylinders led to the dividing of them into segments, the first castings of which were made with the flanges projecting towards the centre, and were bolted together when in their proper position in the shaft. Wood curbs were fastened to the tubbing flanges, and sheeting-boards nailed to them to finish the shaft safe for drawing coal, in the same way as in the lining for plank tubbing. This rendered cast-iron tubbing very costly, and in several cases solid wood tubbing was used at this period as a cheaper and sufficiently strong casing. A few years later, however, the present ordinary form of cast-iron segments was introduced by the late Mr. John Buddle, at Howdon Colliery, near North Shields.

In the Rhenish-Prussian mines, when the pressure of water is not great, the shafts are frequently walled or tubbed by a wall of cement blocks of about 2 feet in thickness, and set with hydraulic mortar. This cement is manufactured from trass—a conglomerate of pumice-stone, basalt, and calcined slate—as also is the mortar in the proportion of equal quantities of cement and quick lime. A few years ago an attempt was made to introduce cement tubbing in the English mines, but it was found to be impracticable to use it in deep shafts of large diameter, owing to the great thickness of walling required to resist the pressure, and its liability to destruction by the furnace gases. With a few minor exceptions, the former plans of shaft tubbing have all been superseded by the present system of tubbing with cast-iron; the strength, durability, and efficiency fully compensate for its extra cost in construction, and when the feeders of water are strong, and the column heavy, no other than cast-iron tubbing can be applied with success.

NEW PAPERS.

The following papers were read, and will be discussed at next meeting—

"On a New Mining and Land Surveying Theodolite," by Mr. H. D. Hoskold, M.E.

"On an Equilibrium Slide Valve for Steam-Engines," by Mr. W. Howe.

The members afterwards dined together at the Angel Hotel, under the

presidency of Mr. MENELAUS, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. BRIGDEN. About 50 gentlemen were present, and the dinner was served in the usual good style of Mr. Cousins. After justice had been done to the excellent spread, the following toasts were proposed and suitably acknowledged:—"The Queen," "The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," responded to by Capt. C. W. David; "The Town and Trade of Cardiff," also responded to by Capt. David; "The Coal and Iron Trades of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire," "The President," &c.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JULY 20.—The Coal and Iron Trades here continue very good. The demand for all kinds of coal and coké is brisk, and for some kinds it is scarcely possible to keep pace with the demand. At present the main lines of coal railways in Northumberland are kept working almost night and day, so great is the demand. Coke makers are also well supplied with orders, and many of the large makers hold contracts which will keep them at work for some time to come.

The Iron Trade is quiet, but there is no complaint made of want of orders; on the contrary, all classes of iron makers—cast-iron pipe makers, engine makers, &c.—appear to be fully employed, and the prospect at present appears to be excellent. The demand for men of all kinds—that is, for coal miners, iron workers, masons, &c.—is unprecedent, and, of course, wages are good in proportion. It is to be regretted that the strike at the Cramlington Colliery still continues, with little prospect at present of being speedily adjusted; but the general opinion appears to be that the men will ultimately be obliged to submit to prices, if not precisely the same as those they had previous to the strike, to a scale very little different from the old one. A slight misunderstanding took place at the extensive works of Messrs. Hawks and Co., Gateshead, a few days ago, and some of the puddlers refused to work, but this was speedily adjusted, and all is now going briskly forward, as usual. The Messrs. Hawks, it may be observed, are very highly respected in the district as employers. With the exception of Cramlington, all the men in the district are in full work, and appear to be generally well satisfied with their earnings.

NOTES ON THE MEETING OF THE NORTHERN INSTITUTE AT MANCHESTER.

The meeting of the Northern Institute, at Manchester, whatever light it is viewed in, whether in its social aspect or its importance with respect to the progress of mining science, has been the most successful meeting of the society ever held. The Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Trade Association gave strangers a welcome of the warmest kind, and the principal coal and ironmasters of the district did the same; but what is of more importance than this, papers were prepared and read by several members of the Manchester district, and also of other districts, on subjects of the very greatest importance; and as the reading of these papers led to long and useful discussions, which could not have been expected to occur at any except an aggregate meeting of this description, the general result can hardly fail to be that a great impetus will be given to practical mining science; and it must not be lost sight of that many of the most important subjects connected with the improvement of mine machinery were brought before the meeting. We give below some cursory remarks on the various questions brought forward.

The paper of Mr. John Knowles "On Direct-Acting Pumping and Winding-Engines," is a most valuable one. Both the engines there described are highly effective, and, on the whole, perhaps, as economical as any similar engines at work in this or any other district. In Northumberland and Durham few good pumping-engines are to be found, as a rule; indeed, they have not been required. And, as the pits are generally of great depth, the greatest attention has been paid, not to the best modes of lifting water, but to the best mode of damming it back, so as to avoid the expense of pumping. There are, however, some good pumping-engines here, and some of them are on the principle shown by Mr. Knowles, and it is worthy of notice that we are shortly to have very large engines erected on this principle at Wallsend, for the purpose of draining the collieries of the Tyne Coal Company; and it says a good deal for this system, that it has been adopted by this company, under the advice of their able engineer, Mr. Easton. With respect to direct-acting winding-engines, there are many of them, but how far they approach in perfection to the one described by Mr. Knowles we are not prepared to say; the largest of the kind was erected some time ago by Mr. Forster, at Delaval. This engine has two cylinders, each 36 in. diameter, and a drum 25 ft. diameter. It is capable of winding 1500 tons of coal per day, and it is, no doubt, one of the largest winding-engines in the world.

It is much to be regretted that the paper of Mr. Aytoun, "On an Improved Mode of Drawing Coal," was not discussed; as, without giving any opinion as to its merits, the ideas of the writer appear to be good, and the whole scheme very ingenious. It will, however, there is no doubt, be taken up at some future time, and thoroughly discussed by the members of the Institute. The most curious points connected with the system of winding are treated by Mr. Aytoun in a masterly manner. The safety-cage is a subject of the very greatest importance in coal mining, and, although many descriptions of them have been tried in the North, little progress has yet been made in their use. They have, indeed, in most cases, after being tried for a length of time, been finally discarded. The usual reason given for this has been that the action of the apparatus injured the slides in the usual working of the cage, and it cannot be denied that with most of them a difficulty was felt in so adjusting the apparatus as to prevent such injury when the action of the apparatus was not required. But it is evident, from the discussion on Mr. Marley's paper "On Calow's Safety-Cage," that improvements continue to be made, and there can be little doubt that ultimately such a state of perfection will be reached as to cause the general adoption of safety-cages. The merit of Calow's cage appears to be that the apparatus is not brought into play except in case of accident, and this obviates the main objection we have noticed; so that, if its action is certain in case of accident, there can be no objection left to its general adoption.

[These remarks will be continued in next week's Journal.]

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 20.—The Iron Trade continues languid. There has been for some time a scarcity of orders for plates, owing to the diminished production of iron ships. The quietness, however, which has prevailed for the last few weeks has not yet seriously affected the works; and it is only with a few branches, and that at a part of the works, that the men begin a day later in the week, owing to the shortness of orders. The meetings at the weekly exchanges at Birmingham and Wolverhampton are thin, and the few who go appear more interested in the discussion of the elections, and the future course of politics, than in making contracts. Pig-iron is not being much sold just now, but most of the makers have considerable deliveries to execute, and prices are without change. When the election fever has quite subsided, and the character of the harvest can be estimated with tolerable certainty, we may probably experience an improvement in the demand. At present the orders for the United States continue of small amount, and it is a mere guess when they may be resumed on their accustomed scale. But it is certain that the industrial organisation of the Southern States can only be restored by the consumption of large quantities of iron, and, therefore, a renewal of the trade may be held to be dependent only on the recovery of confidence, which again depends mainly on the satisfactory adjustment of the finances. The Hardware Trades are, as a whole, dull; the home orders are particularly small, and we must wait until harvest is over. But the agricultural districts send us their usual requisitions for South Staffordshire goods.

For some time past there have been few mining accidents to notice, but this week there are several. At Tipton, a man named Thomas Williams died on Monday last from the effects of burns which he received in the colliery of Mr. John Yardley. He had gone with a naked candle into a part of the pit in which gas was supposed to exist, though all the men had been specially warned of the danger, and the result was that an explosion occurred which led to his death. In another case, a boy 13 years old, working at the Horsley Colliery, at Tipton, of Messrs. Dixon and Amphlett, got into a bowk, or skip, to descend the shaft on Monday morning, and a man named Bowen was just putting one foot into the skip, when it became detached from the rope, and the boy fell to the bottom, being killed on the spot. Happily the man, though he had put one foot into the skip, had kept his balance with the other, and was saved. He will surely all his life be liable to recall the emotion with which he must have withdrawn that foot from the grave. It appeared that the bowk could not have been properly hooked, as there was no defect in the hook itself. The duty of the banksman, according to the 15th section of the Colliery Rules, is to examine the tackling of the bowk and chain before the bowk descends, and it was ascertained that the banksman at duty on Monday morning at this pit, who was called Bentley, did not attend to this duty. By the same section of the rules it was ordered that the banksman should on no pretence leave the top of the pit during the ascending and descending of the bowk, and on this morning the banksman was working the gin instead of being on the bank. It appeared, however, that the deceased himself transgressed the rules, by getting into the bowk before the banksman had examined the tackle, so that the latter was not legally responsible for his death. The manager, however, said that the banksman would be proceeded against for the infringement of the rule.

At Tamworth a boy was killed at the Kettlebrook Colliery, on the 30th ult., from a chain breaking, by which the wagons were drawn up an incline in the colliery. It was shown at the inquest, on Saturday, the deceased had been warned never to get behind the wagons on the incline, but he was found under the wheels of the last wagon, dreadfully injured.—At the Cannock Chase Colliery a boy has been killed, whilst being drawn up a shaft, but the enquiry before the coroner has been adjourned.—At Bilston, on Tuesday, a boy named Joseph Lawley, who worked at a blank tray manufactory, was sent to prison for a month for a singular offence. In the absence of the engineer he threw a large quantity of coal on the fire of the engine boiler, and thus raised the pressure from 15 lbs. to 40 lbs. It is very desirable that engineers should not be absent, so as to admit of such dangerous tricks.

The earthenware manufacturers in the Potteries are discovering that the Factories Acts, now adopted there, are not a dead letter. At the Longton Police Court, yesterday, no less than 41 informations laid by the Inspector, Mr. May, came before the stipendiary magistrate, and in a large number fines were inflicted for various instances of neglect to comply with the provisions of the Act. The defendants consisted both of manufacturers and of the parents of children employed.

LIMESTONE QUARRYING IN STAFFORDSHIRE—A GOOD "SHOT."—The immense quarries of limestone belonging to the North Staffordshire Railway Company, and situated at Cauldon Low, a few miles from Leek, have been worked for ages, but their authentic history goes no farther back than the construction of the Trent and Mersey Canal. They yield at the present time 20,000 tons a-year, and the stone is conveyed to the Froghall Station, on the Churnet Valley line by means of an incline 3 miles long, the gradient of which for one-third of the distance is 1 in 13½, and from Froghall it is transported by rail and canal to the ironworks of North and South Staffordshire and Shropshire, for use as a flux in the production of pig-iron. The company pays a royalty of 2d. per ton to the Earl of Shrewsbury and other landowners, and the profits of the undertaking form an important item in its half-yearly balance-sheets. The quarries at the present time exhibit an imposing escarpment, upwards of 100 ft. high, and several hundred yards long. A considerable proportion of the stone is got by leverage; but every now and then the managers resort to blasting on a large scale. One of the most successful shots ever fired was that of Tuesday. It took place in the centre of the cliff, and was effected in the following manner:—At a short distance above the floor a lateral gallery, 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., and 41 ft. long, was driven. This was continued vertically to the depth of 17 ft., and again laterally to the length of 7 ft. 6 in. At the end of this last-named branch a chamber was formed, in which the "shot," consisting of 30 cwts. of powder, was deposited. A Bickford fuse, burning 3 ft. per minute, was used to fire the charge, which after the lapse of about a quarter of an hour exploded with magnificent effect. Simultaneously, several meteor-like balls of fire shot across the quarry, the basement strata were driven out, and the superincumbent mass came crashing down with a terrific roar. As soon as the smoke had cleared away it was found that the charge had taken full effect, and had dislodged at least 14,000 tons.

THE LATE STRIKE IN THE IRON TRADE.—The lamentable results of strikes are forcibly shown by the fact that the loss sustained by workmen in Staffordshire alone during the recent conflict between the masters and their hands is estimated at 500,000*l.*, the loss to the miners being 200,000*l.*, and to the men engaged in the manufacture of iron 300,000*l.* This is known, but there is a vast amount of collateral loss and consequent privation which can never be estimated.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JULY 20.—The Iron Trade continues much in the same state as noticed last week. There is an absence of speculative demand, but a steady trade is being done for actual requirements. Many merchants are buying sparingly, but the rates for the best brands are firm, and there are not so many complaints of underselling as is the case during periods of comparative depression. A languid feeling pervades the Coal Trade, and most descriptions of coal are less enquired for than usual. The heat of the weather has done much towards producing this slackness, but the enquiry for other descriptions have fallen off, not only for the London, but the provincial markets. The orders for hard coal for export have not been so numerous, but there is a tolerably good enquiry for home consumption. We have a brisk enquiry for coke, and the consumption keeps up pretty much with the production, though most of our railway companies have ceased to use it for their locomotives. A great quantity is now used by the ale kings at Burton, for malting purposes, and the remainder is worked up in our manufactories.

It is pretty certain that according to the get of ore at the Mill Dam Mine there will be another dividend soon. The next weigh was expected to result in about 70 tons of ore, and the proceeds from the sale of which it was intended to divide amongst the shareholders. It is also believed that the company will be in a position to make a further dividend before the end of the year. Notwithstanding this, the shares have not materially improved in price, being in the market at par, or a little above. There is a want of confidence between investors and the company. Capital is again wanted in the Peak for lead mining, and some existing companies find it very difficult to go on without calls, which being made when a mine is in progress always have a depressing effect. The El Doradoes which a few years ago were much talked about in Derbyshire have vanished, and the result is that great caution is exercised by the public before they will take up shares. One company at the present time is advertising for loans, to be made on a guaranteed interest of 12 per cent.

A good deal of consternation has been created by the decline in the value of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire stock, and shareholders are advised by many newspaper correspondents to hold on, as the present decline in the traffic and the dividend are only temporary. There has been an immense fall in the returns of excursion traffic on all lines, and on many it has not been equal by one-half to the returns of the same period last year. Whether this is to be attributed to the elections, or to the slaughter by railway accidents, it is not safe to say, and the companies themselves are at a loss to get at the true cause. The demand for local stocks is good, but we have little or no enquiry for mining shares. Gas and water stocks are held firm.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 20.—There is no material change to report in the staple trades of the district. The Iron Trade remains in nearly the same state as last week, with the exception that home buyers appear to be convinced that no reduction in prices can be looked forward to this quarter, and in consequence they are giving out their orders with tolerable freedom. Export houses are doing an average business, and confidence in the revival of the American demand is still unabated. Indian advices are a little more favourable, and it is expected that a decided revival will take place in the eastern trade in the autumn. The Liverpool and Manchester tin-plate houses will not as yet, except in a few instances, enter into transactions at the advance of 2*s.* per box; and the associated makers, on the other hand, express a determination not to sell at lower prices. For steam coal the export enquiry continues to improve, and the house coal trade remains without change.

It is satisfactory to report that the difficulties which had arisen in reference to the Penydarren Works have been arranged, and Mr. Fothergill will very shortly commence in earnest to develope the resources of the property. A locomotive road is to be made to connect the Plymouth and Penydarren Works, which will effect a vast saving in horse and manual labour.

Mr. Vickerman has been engaged for some time in exploring for iron ore at Penally, Pembrokeshire, and on Monday last, in a field adjoining the barracks, the workmen came upon a deposit of ore, the extent and value of which has not yet been clearly ascertained.

MATHER AND PLATT'S ARTESIAN BORING-MACHINE.—One of the machines of Messrs. Mather and Platt, Salford Works, Manchester, has been at work since April last, boring for water, on the premises of Messrs. North and Lowe, brewers, Cardiff. The members of the South Wales Institute of Engineers visited the spot on Wednesday, of which an account will be found in another column, and they expressed themselves highly pleased with the performance of the machine. Boring was commenced on April 24 last, and during the first week the depth attained was 21 ft. 6 in.; second week, 22 ft. 6 in.; third week, 18 ft.; fourth week, 47 ft.; fifth week, 48 ft.; sixth week, 26 ft.; seventh week, 17 ft.; eighth week, 26 ft.; ninth week, 17 ft.; Whitsun week, 4 ft., owing to the engineer being absent on leave; and the remaining three weeks, 30 ft.; making a total of 290 ft., and an average sinking of 27 ft. 8 in. per week. Some exceedingly hard strata were gone through, and from the samples of rock exhibited the New Red Sandstone formation seems to have been touched at a depth of 270 to 280 ft. After going down 290 ft. an abundance of water was discovered, and as much as 360,000 gallons per 12 hours has been raised of excellent pure water, without any perceptible diminution of the well. Irrespective of the hire of the machine, the only cost has been labour, about 12*s.* per week, and fuel. The great success which has attended this experiment—the first in South Wales—will very probably lead to the machine being adopted for boring for coal, instead of the present expensive system. A description of the machine will be found in the proceedings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, at their meeting in July, 1864, and which was reported in the *Mining Journal* of July 23, 1864.

REACHING THE FOUR-FEET VEIN AT PENTRE COLLIERY, RHONDDA VALLEY.—Many of your readers will be glad to hear of the fortunate event which has taken place in this prosperous locality. About 250 colliers have been employed by the company—Messrs. Greenhill and Ware—since March, 1864, and now they have come down upon the Four-feet vein, the depth of which from the surface is about 198 yards. As to the coal itself, it bears the character of a firm section; in several parts it reaches beyond 4 ft. 6 in., and its quality has been carefully examined, compared, and much approved of: competent judges of the mineral consider it to be identical with the vein universally known as the celebrated Aberdare Four-feet vein, which is second to none in the kingdom. The men are busily at work in another pit, and have sunk a depth of 100 yards, and it is currently rumoured that they will probably penetrate the same stratum in four months' time, and be able to raise 500 tons daily from this pit when in full operation. They intend to sink another pit, and it is estimated that the company will ultimately be able to raise 1000 tons per diem, and employ 500 colliers. Great praise is due to Mr. Ware, one of the respected and worthy proprietors and sole manager, to whom skill, exertions, and perseverance the present great success is attributable, and it is hoped Mr. Ware will still persevere. He has done more towards the prosperity of the company than any other individual hitherto connected with the colliery. I cannot omit to mention the name of Mr. John Jones, the resident agent, whose practical knowledge in coal mining has gained for him the unbounded confidence of the company, and great credit is due to him for his zeal and tact in the management and guidance of the workmen, and the very high opinion they hold of his services.

THE TREDEGAR COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—At the inquest held on the 26 bodies killed by this explosion a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Mr. Bevan, the manager. There were 16 on the jury; it, it was stated, agreed to the verdict recorded, three wished to include the overman and fireman, as they were equally to blame, and one dissented altogether, being of opinion that the explosion was a pure accident. Since then a strong feeling has been manifested by the colliers in favour of Mr. Bevan, with whom he is very popular, and five out of the 12 jurymen that were understood to have agreed to a verdict of "Manslaughter" have declared that they signed the document which was handed around to them without for a moment thinking that the verdict inculpated Mr. Bevan to the extent it did. An indignation meeting is to be held at Tredegar this (Thursday) evening, in order to protest against the verdict returned.

THE EXPLOSION AT NEW BEDWELLTY PIT, TREDEGAR.

In last week's *Mining Journal* a brief report was given of the proceedings before the Coroner, and we now subjoin an abstract of the principal evidence taken—Mr. Brough's evidence raising several interesting scientific points, such as the diffusion of gases, &c., which might be very profitably discussed. Mr. Lionel Brough, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines for the district, deposed that his first investigation after the calamity was on the Saturday morning. The following week he made further inspections, and was now enabled to give evidence on the subject. There are two shafts on the Big Vein in the Bedwellty Colliery—each about 230 yards in depth—of large dimensions (16 ft. by 11 ft.), and situated at about 12 yards from each other. Then, again, there are two shafts at Ty Tryst, of similar sectional area, and in direct communication with the Bedwellty, so that the means of ventilation and of escape are most abundant. The intake-level is of horse-road size, as is also that for the returns. They are of sufficient dimensions for sound ventilation, and the cross-headings and main cross-holes are not behind hand in that particular. He never had occasion to find fault with the quantity of air in this colliery (which he had often visited), neither did he allege that there was any falling off on the morning of the explosion. He was, therefore, of opinion that the catastrophe was by no means attributable to want of power or proper areas underground to produce a safe and adequate amount of ventilation. The gas that fired was that which was lying in the upper part of Roberts's cross-heading, and the explosion occurred either at the intersection of the upper or main cross-hole with that heading, or at the mouth of the little cross-hole, a few yards westward thereof—most likely at the latter place. A natural law with which physicists are familiar, but unfortunately not so well known to the general run of colliery managers, occasionally plays an important part in explosions, and may possibly have done so in the case now under notice. The diffusion of gas, to which he alludes, is not a chemical combination, but simply a mechanical mixture of two or more aeriform fluids. In the undisturbed quietude of the night, and consequent freedom from motion, there is more than usual opportunity for this propensity to exercise itself, and it is remarkable that the air we breathe and the fire-damp that is permitted to stagnate underground possess the very attributes of diffusion, and that in a high degree, on account of the great difference in their specific gravities, the law of the speed with which gases commingle being just in proportion to that very difference in their weights. Such diffusion might make the mouths exposed—those of the great and little cross-holes—quite as dangerous as any part whatever of Roberts's heading, whether half-way up or even in the very face itself. He mentioned this tendency of gaseous bodies, on account of having had occasion some years since to refer a great disaster to the principle which this natural law involves. But in explaining the explosion under investigation, he did not look upon it in this case as absolutely necessary to insist on the theory of diffusion at the cross-holes, because the presence of a considerable quantity of gas was well known and established, and had already been acknowledged in evidence, which fact alone should have brought about the immediate withdrawal of all the people, and then the fire-damp removed without danger to human life. He, therefore, held that the first general rule has been infringed by not getting the inflammable gas out, especially as the rule requires that such noxious gas shall be rendered harmless, not only in the working places and levels, but also in the travelling roads to and from such working places. Now, it is evident that the intersection of that cross-heading and the main cross-hole were really and truly travelling roads or approaches to where the men worked, and as such should have been kept free from danger. He also considered that the third general rule was disobeyed on that morning: it demands that "whenever safety-lamps are required to be used they shall be first examined and securely locked by a person or persons duly authorised for this purpose." Now, had it been done that morning, David Jones and his boy would not have been able to fire the gas, and so would have escaped, and with them, of course, the other 24 persons now dead. The lampman has sworn that, as regards the main cross-hole, he gave out one particular lamp that morning, and that unlocked, and only to David Jones. None whatever was given to his son, who, therefore, would most likely have had with him a candle or small open oil lamp, such as colliers often work with in non-fiery mines;—hence, in all human probability, the means whereby the gas was ignited. If the lampman had given a locked lamp to the father, and another in a like manner securely locked to the son, he repeated his opinion that the calamity would not have occurred. That the lives of so many people should have been in the hands of a man and a mere child is greatly to be deplored, especially when those very hands were without the protection of locked safety-lamps. Jones and his son had commenced work in the main upper cross-hole on Friday morning, with the view to take down some coal in order to make a good travelling road; but to effect this with greater ease and facility to themselves they had actually taken down the door that turned the wind up the Roberts's heading. This unfortunate and most imprudent act cut off all chance of fresh air, and that heading immediately filled up with fire-damp, and remained in that dangerous condition from Wednesday until Friday morning. Most likely there was some gas in it before the door was removed, but with that we have nothing to do, as the loss of the door itself is abundantly sufficient to account for the rapid accumulation of 50 or 60 yards of the most explosive description of gas we know of underground. That door never should have been taken from its place until the colliers were out of the pit, and everything got in readiness for the removal of the gas. Moreover, as soon as it was discovered that the door was gone a new one should have been put up in its place. It is in evidence that the presence of a large body of explosive mixture, the removal of the door, and the other circumstances of the case, were all well known, inasmuch as consultations had been held relative thereunto. It is, then, the more to be regretted that instead of waiting until Saturday night they did not at once take the men out of the work, and afterwards free the fire-damp from Roberts's cross-heading. There can remain no doubt that Jones or his boy fired the gas. It is, therefore, a matter of grave concern that the lamps were not locked, in accordance with the third general rule. For non-compliance with the general rule the owners, as well as the managers, are held liable by the Act of Parliament, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 151. He repeated that the colliery did not explode on account of its incapacity to supply itself with abundant fresh air, but from the absence of those precautions pointed out in the said general rules. The barrier or partition between safety and destruction is often so slight and frail in underground pursuits that neglect of rules may lead to terrible calamities; even a moment of forgetfulness or the slightest act of imprudence may conduce to the destruction of many valuable lives.

It was urged by Mr. Brough, and denied by the representative of the colliery, that the safety-lamps used should have been locked, although the colliery was not required to be worked exclusively with safety-lamps. Mr. James, on behalf of the manager, maintained that unless the lamps were used by compulsion they were not "required," within the meaning of the Act, that the lamps need not then be locked, and that the men using them had the undoubted right to open the lamp, or do as they pleased with it, fire or no fire. Mr. Brough and the Coroner did not so interpret the Act. Another question raised was what is a travelling road, and what is a working road? Mr. James maintaining that there are travelling roads and working places, with intervals between them in which accidents may happen without the colliery officials being made responsible for them, and Mr. Brough combatted this view. It appears that it was in one of these extra-parliamentary places that some of the bodies were found after the accident at Mynyddyslwyn Pit, and it was beyond them that, according to Mr. James's opinion, the safety-lamps were used because the men "wanted" them, not because they were "required." At the conclusion of the evidence the Coroner briefly summed up, reviewing some portion of the evidence, and, referring to the difference of opinion between Mr. Brough and Mr. James as to the rule relating to the locked safety-lamps, instructed the jury that it was for them to determine whether the Government Inspector or Mr. James was likely to be best informed upon the point. He concluded by warning the jury against being influenced by out-of-door conversation, and reminding them that they were sworn to give their decision in accordance with the evidence. The jury after three-quarters of an hour returned the verdict—"Gross neglect of Mr. Bevan in not seeing himself to the door being replaced, and the men turned out of the pit for so doing; not having done so was the cause of the explosion and the death of David Jones and 25 others." This being equivalent to a verdict of "Manslaughter," Bevan was committed for trial at the next Assizes.

CLEVELAND IRON.—Aspiring candidates for parliamentary honours have in the reports of the iron markets generally very good evidence of the briskness of that branch of manufacture under the present Government, whether to the said Government it be owing or not, on which point Conservatives and Liberals may differ. In none of the iron-producing districts is prosperity more notable than in that of Cleveland. Trade is brisk, the workmen appear contented, and there seems every reason to expect that the present state of things will continue for some time. Prices this week show little or no difference from those of the last. Stocks are low; the production of malleable iron having been great, the shipments from Middlesbro' extensive, and the quantities sent off by rail been large. New furnaces are being pushed rapidly forward, and there appears every likelihood that in this district both mining and manufacturing operations will be rapidly extended.

STATE OF THE BLAST-FURNACES OF THE DISTRICT.

Place and owners.	In.	Out.	Total.
Eston—Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Limited)	9	—	9
"	6	—	6
Clay-lane Company	5	1	6
" South Bank Company	3	—	3
Cargo Fleet—Jones, Dunning, and Co.	4	—	4
" Cochrane and Co.	3	2	5
" Gilkes, Wilson, Peace, and Co.	4	—	4
Middlesbro'—Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Lim.)	2	—	2
" Hopkins and Co. (Limited)	6	—	6
Port Clarence—Bell Brothers	3	—	3
Norton—Warner, Lucas, and Barrett	3	—	3
Stockton—Holdsworth and Co.	3	—	3
Ferryhill—Rosedale Iron Company (Limited)	3	—	3
Newport—B. Samuelson	3	—	3
Thornaby—W. Whitwell and Co.	3	—	3
Darlington—South Durham Co.	4	—	4
Witton Park—Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Lim.)	1	—	1
Stanhope—Weardale Iron Company (Limited)	0	1	5
Towlaw—Weardale Iron Company	4	12	16
Consett—Derwent Iron Company (Limited)	6	—	—
Total	74	17	91

STATEMENT OF FURNACES BUILDING.

Middlesbro'—Hopkins, Lloyd, and Co.	4 nearly ready.
Eston—Bolckow and Vaughan	2⅔ completed.
Eston—Cleveland Iron Company	2 nearly completed.
Fighting Cocks—Middleton Iron Company	2 nearly completed.
Ferryhill—Rosedale Iron Company (Limited)	4 nearly ready.
Eston—South Bank Company	3 commenced.
Middlesbro'—Stevenson, Jaques, and Co.	3 commenced.
Middlesbro'—Stevenson, Jaques, and Co.	1 commenced.
Newport—Samuelson	2 commenced.
Cargo Fleet—Swan, Straubenzee, and Co.	2 half completed.
Carlton—Bastow and Co.	2 nearly completed.
Tees Works	

—*Darlington and Stockton Times.*

SILVER,—FROM WHENCE, AND HOW OBTAINED.

We are supplied with silver from two great sources—from true silver ores, and from ores of other metals which are more or less argentiferous. In the first case, the silver is the object of the miner's search, whilst in the latter the silver is a by-product, of less value than the mineral with which it is associated. In nature, however, these two classes are not distinct, for they pass from one into the other by imperceptible gradations; still, practically, in the eyes of the miner and metallurgist, though not in those of the mineralogist, there exists a wide difference, which will become more apparent in the following descriptions of the practical methods of extracting silver from its ores, or from what are termed argentiferous minerals, as those ores of copper and lead which contain a small quantity of silver, but in which the value of the lead or copper exceeds that of the silver. In England we have no mines of any importance yielding true silver ores, and yet we send a great deal of silver into the market as the production of our mines, all of which is derived from argentiferous lead and copper ores. In Mexico, Chili, and Peru, on the other hand, the greater amount of silver obtained is from silver ores proper. The extraction of silver from a true silver ore is far easier than its extraction from an argentiferous mineral, in which it is necessary not only to separate the silver, but also to keep uninjured the base metal with which it is admixed; and if it were not that the supplies of silver ores are daily diminishing, there would not now be so much attention paid to argentiferous minerals. The great silver districts of Chanarcillo, in Chili, and of Cerro de Pasco, in Peru, will probably never again yield such supplies of this precious metal as formerly, simply because the mines are to a great extent exhausted. This remark applies also to our European silver mines; but how far Mexico, under a well-organised and peaceful Government, may be capable of supplying us with an increasing quantity of silver it is difficult to surmise; it may, however, be estimated that her capacity to do so is great, if circumstances give the opportunity. Still, when we take into account that she is still harassed by war, and consider that however successful her conquerors may be, it will be probably years before the Mexicans will become so far reconciled to their new political existence as to devote proper attention to the natural resources of the country, we must not expect a large supply from her mines, and since, as has been stated, our other resources of silver are becoming exhausted, it may be surmised that the present short supply of silver will not be soon relieved, and that it will be necessary in future to pay greater attention than heretofore to argentiferous ores. Now, as in England we have little to do with the metallurgical treatment of silver ores, since such are treated and the metal extracted therefrom generally in those countries in which they are found, it will be here more interesting to devote attention to the extraction of silver from argentiferous ores rather than to the treatment of true silver ores. At the same time, a short sketch of the nature and character of the more common ores of silver, as also of the modes of treating them, will add interest to the subject, and assist in the explanation of the more approved methods of treating argentiferous minerals.

Metallic silver is not uncommonly found in Nature. It melts at a lower temperature than either copper or gold, and has, when melted, the curious property of absorbing oxygen from the air, which it, however, again gives up on cooling. It is the escape of this oxygen which causes that spitting which accompanies the solidifying of pure silver. This property is a characteristic of pure silver alone, for if there be 1 or 2 per cent. of copper alloyed with the silver it never spits on cooling.

The only two ores of silver of any commercial importance are the sulphuret of silver, and that class of ores known as ruby silver, and which may be a combination of silver with arsenic or antimony. Sulphuret of silver, when pure, contains about 86 per cent. of silver, and is the chief ore of Mexico, Peru, and Hungary. Ruby silver, when pure, contains about 60 per cent. of silver, and is the chief silver ore of Saxony and of Chanarcillo, in Chili. Besides these, there are several less important ores of silver, as the chloride and bromide, but they are not common in Nature, and are, therefore, unimportant commercially. Of argentiferous ores the number is very great, and it is impossible here to describe them in detail; but it may be stated that they are, for the most part, combinations of silver with either lead, copper, arsenic, or antimony.

The methods by which silver is separated from its ores, and from argentiferous minerals, are several. Of those for treating silver ores proper, and in which it is desired to collect the silver alone, the principal are—The Mexican method of amalgamation, in patios; the Freiberg method of amalgamation, in barrels; and the Chilian method of fusion. Of those methods of separating silver from argentiferous minerals the chief are—Augustin's process, Zervogel's process, and the numerous devices for desilverising lead ores, including Patinson's process, and the liquation process, for separating silver from copper by means of lead. In the following will be found a description of each of these processes, as practised in the different localities where they are in use.

The Mexican method of amalgamation in patios is a very ancient one, having been discovered by a Mexican called Medina, in 1557. By what means it was first found out history does not tell us, but the manner in which it is now practised in Mexico is pretty similar to the manner as when first discovered, and from it has certainly sprung all our present methods of amalgamating silver ores. The ore to be treated in Mexico is an antimonial sulphuret of silver, mixed with bisulphide of iron, &c., and an ore which does not require to be roasted. The operation commences with a rough stamping of the ore, under stamps similar to those in our Cornish tin mines. The coarse sand produced in this stamping is transferred to the grinding-mill, where it is reduced to the state of an impalpable powder. This grinding-mill is composed of a circular enclosure, paved with some hard stone, and surrounded with a water-tight boarding. In the centre of the space stands an upright beam, resting on a pivot; and fixed to this beam are long arms, and from these arms stones of porphyry are attached, resting on the base of the enclosure. Now, water being generally scarce, and steam unknown, the mills are worked by mules, which, walking round the outer circumference of the enclosure, draw the long arms to which the stones are attached. In this way the sand is reduced to an extreme state of fineness, water being added to assist the trituration. When sufficiently ground the liquid mass is baled into large slime-tanks, where the *magistral*, or salt, mixed with sulphide of iron, is added. The perfect admixture of the mass is effected by the treading of mules, and after this mercury is slowly added, the whole mass being well trodden by the mules, and thoroughly turned by labourers, between each addition, assays being made as to the progress of the amalgamation continually. After a time, the sulphide of silver will be found to have become decomposed, and the metallic silver set free, and alloyed with the mercury. It takes some weeks to effect this decomposition, and it must not be attempted too rapidly, or a certain amount of both mercury and silver will be lost. Well, the manager being satisfied that the whole of the silver has been absorbed by the mercury, he washes the mud in vats, and collecting the amalgam by the simple assistance of its greater specific gravity, subjects it then to pressure, and so squeezes out the excess of mercury. The remaining mass, which will be a definite amalgam, is subjected to heat, when the mercury is expelled, the metallic silver remaining behind. The loss of silver in the above process is enormous, and is even as much as from 30 to 40 per cent. of the silver contained in the ore. The amount of salt required in the process is about 130 lbs. for every ton of ore, and of mercury about 16 lbs. per ton of ore. The time required for the process will be from 10 to 15 days in the summer, and from 20 to 25 days in the winter. The *rationale* of the process is, that neither sulphide of silver alone, nor sulphide of silver when mixed with salt—*i. e.*, chloride of sodium—and exposed to the air, will undergo any change; but when the sulphide of iron is present in such an exposed mass, decomposition sets in, and sulphate of iron with chloride of silver is formed, besides other bodies. If now metallic mercury be brought into contact with this chloride of silver, it will decompose it, and the mercury and silver will form an amalgam.

Sulphide of silver is more readily reduced by mercury than is the chloride of silver, but the effect cannot be produced in the Mexican amalgamation process. In many, in fact in most, of the Mexican silver ores there is some quantity of gold, and where it is sufficient to be worth extracting its separation is effected in the grinding mill by the addition of amalgam. This amalgam, it is found, will pick up the gold more readily than will pure mercury; and, curiously enough, if the silver is separated from the ore, and the gold remains present until the later stages, they will combine, and form an alloy which cannot be made to combine with the mercury, and is, therefore, lost.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

ST. DAY, JULY 19.—In my last I called attention to the probabilities of a great rise in the value of CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED shares. I omitted to state in that letter that a considerable improvement had taken place in the 30 fm. level at Buzza's, the importance of which would in ordinary mining times make a great stir in the market; now, however, on the contrary, the shares seem to be, if anything, lower in price. This portion of this great run of mines may be considered quite new, the deepest part being only a little below the 40, and is, moreover, a valuable adjunct to this already rich property; suffice it to say, there is already more ore discovered in this part alone than in some mines I could name selling in the market at a price almost equal to that of Clifford. The new steam-whim and crusher on this part will be at work in a very short time, when they will be better enabled to increase their returns.

I have for a long time carefully watched the progress of EAST ROSEWARNE, having inspected it in November, 1862. The principal operations were then carried on at Hallett's shaft, which was down 10 fathoms below the 55 fm. level, and under the elvan course, where I had no opinion of any large deposits of ore being found; the lode was also small, but the quality of the ore was very superior to the average of the yellow sulphurets of the county. I made some remarks on the lode at King's shaft, where little or nothing was then being done; the lode was much larger and upon the elvan course, and I considered the probabilities of success far greater than at Hallett's shaft, and that at a deeper level and nearer approach to the elvan good and lasting bunches of ore would be opened up. I am glad to see that this part of the mine is turning out satisfactorily. This has also been one of the neglected mines paying about 25 per cent. interest on the present price of shares.

At NORTH CHIVERTON, I am glad to see parties are beginning to take time by the forelock—a very influential party, taking advantage of the present depressed state of the market, have made a large purchase, and so cleared a great number of shares off the market. The cutting of the lode at the next deeper level will show the policy of this, when I hope to again have the pleasure of referring to it.

At CHIVERTON MOOR they are nearing the grand point of seeing the lode at the 40, and, if we may judge from the fine stones of lead found in the lode, only 4 fms. deep, and on the course of the richest lead-bearing lode in Cornwall, there is not much doubt of the ultimate result of the mine. This, too, will then probably make a great stir in the market, and parties desirous of investing will have to pay a high figure for their shares.—CHARLES BAWDEN.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The discoveries being daily made in the deep levels of this mine are exceeding all expectations. The mass of rich metal standing from the 162 and above it, to below the 184, is prodigious. They have a winze sinking below the 162 worth fully 1000*l.* a fathom, and another below the 184 is valued at 250*l.*; the 194 will soon open another level, which will add thousands to the value of the mine. The time has arrived when an upward movement in the price of tin may be daily looked for, but without it the dividends must be largely increased, as the reserves are becoming enormous—indeed, at no period has this mine presented such appearances as at the present, or the prospects of a long and prosperous future been as apparent.

HALLENBEAGLE.—The winze on Wheal Rose lode is going down in a good course of ore, and still improving as they sink; and with the course of ore in the various winzes on Reed's lode opening so well there is little doubt about the mine soon being in the Dividend List, as they are now working at a profit. There are several other points of interest coming off where discoveries may be made any day.

At STRAY PARK MINE a most important discovery has been made during the past week—a lode has been met with in the 250 fm. level, worth 45*l.* per fm. Great interest is felt in the neighbourhood, the discovery being considered equal to any made during the present working.

At ROSEWARNE CONSOLS the recent change in the management of the mine has had a good effect upon the shareholders, as their confidence is being rapidly re-established, and an enquiry already exists for the shares in the open market. There is no doubt whatever that by patience and perseverance the shareholders will be rewarded for their great outlay, as all the necessary machinery and plant at surface is thoroughly completed, and nothing now remains but to open the mine with the utmost possible speed, with the necessary economy consistent with good mining.

At the Great South Chiverton the works are being pushed forward with every possible dispatch, and it is really quite pleasant to witness the harmony existing amongst the various workmen—masons, carpenters, smiths, engineers, miners, and captains, all vieing with each other to complete the same within the time specified by the manager. We understand the proprietary are highly respectable, and that nothing will be left undone to bring the mine into a paying state as speedily as possible, as the eight side or parallel lodes to the West Chiverton (adjoining mine) fully warrant its speedy development; and the opinions of Capts. Henry James, John Daw, Martin George, W. H. Reynolds, J. Hampton, John George, and John Nancarrow (the indefatigable manager of the mine) is that success is almost certain, from the appearance of the lodes at surface, as to the great richness of the mine when thoroughly developed.

WHEAL ROSE.—Since the meeting (June 20) there has been a most important improvement in the 90, in the eastern end; the lode is now worth from 65*l.* to 70*s.* per fm.; the western end is also greatly improved; the continuance in depth of this great deposit of ore is most important, and proves this to be one of the richest copper mines in Cornwall, and results will now be attained that the most sanguine speculator could scarcely have anticipated. The accounts are now to be held bi-monthly, as dividends will shortly be paid. The continuance of this rich course of ore from the 80 to the 90 must considerably enhance the value of this as well as that of the adjoining mines, Great North Downs on the west and Hallenbeagle on the east, and, in fact, be most important for the whole district.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—Operations are being pushed on here, and from the appearance of the samples sent up from the mine, it is evident that the indications are very good.

The BEDOL-AUR MINE has during the past few weeks been steadily improving, and may now be considered in a fair way to become a valuable property. It will be seen by the agent's reports that each lode upon which anything is being done is producing lead in considerable quantities. The Brynia lode is yielding 1 ton of lead per fathom; the St. Vincent, 5 cwts.; the Golden Shoe, 6 cwts.; and the Coetia Waen, 35 cwts. per fathom. It must be remembered that the mine is, comparatively speaking, only in its infancy, and is but 77 yards at the deepest point from surface. About 1000*l.* only have been expended in opening the shafts and driving cross-cuts, and the company commenced operations within eighteen months of the present time. The property has from time to time been recommended to investors through the medium of the Journal, and no doubt those who have taken Mr. Croft's advice will soon receive handsome returns from their outlay. The produce of the mine, which is chiefly from driving, is sufficient to pay the working cost; and should the lodes hold good, the ground that is being laid open will be taken away at a profit to the shareholders. The lodes that are at present being worked are principally discoveries of the present proprietary; but the main lodes of the district, which have proved so valuable and productive in the adjoining mines, and for which the Bedol-Aur Company was formed to explore, have not yet been intersected, but it is anticipated that the cross-cut will reach them in the course of a few months. A new shaft is about to be sunk from surface to ventilate the mine, and to improve the mode of raising the ores. However extensive the mines may become, no pumping machinery will be required until the workings are more than 200 yards deep, as the ground is naturally drained to that depth by swallows, or natural fissures.

THE ST. BRIDE'S UNITED SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

SECOND ISSUE OF 6000 SHARES.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholder is limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.

Capital £80,000, in 40,000 shares of £2 each, with power to increase with the assent of the shareholders.

A deposit of 2s. 6d. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. per share on allotment, being the amount already called up.

No further calls to be made exceeding 5s. per share, nor at shorter intervals than three months.

It is contemplated that not more than 25s. per share will be required to be called for.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM MARRIOTT, Esq., Grafton-place, Huddersfield.
JOHN DAVIES, Esq., Blaen Maries House, Narbeth, South Wales (Director of the Turke Quarries).
ANSELM ODLING, Esq., Vassall-road, Brixton.
THOMAS KEY, Esq., Grove Hill House, Camberwell.
JOHN POULTNEY, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Major HEWETT, Velindre House, Llanrian, Haverfordwest.
HENRY KNIGHT, Esq., 56, King William-street, City.

BANKERS—The Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bennett and Stark, 4, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Cash and Edwards.
SECRETARY—Mr. S. Jones.

OFFICES,—No. 18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The quarries belonging to this company are situated on the north coast of Pembrokeshire, midway between St. David's and Fishguard. The property comprises three distinct quarries, well opened, producing slabs and slate of the best marketable value, well known to the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Gloucester, Swansea, Southampton, Dublin, &c.

The vendors of this property manifest their entire confidence in the undertaking by consenting to take three-fourths of the purchase-money in paid-up shares, which are not to participate in any profits until the subscribers receive 10 per cent. per annum, and then only upon the same amount per share as the subscribers have paid up.

The directors entered into possession on the 9th of March last, since which every exertion has been made to bring the quarries into working order.

The following is a brief report of the present condition of the quarries:—

ABERFEITHY.—This quarry is opened to the extent of 150 yards in width, and laid out in five well-constructed galleries, capable of yielding a large quantity of slate without any further outlay.

Contracts have been made for the rebuilding of the sea-wall, at the vendor's expense. The new engine and boiler are now on the premises, and will be erected, and the quarries in full work in a short time.

PORTHGAIN.—This quarry is now producing both slab and slate, the quantity only limited by the want of power during the construction of the new reservoirs; one is now complete, and the other will be finished by the end of August, when the directors hope to have made provision for a constant supply of water.

Contracts have been made for planing and sawing frames, which the directors calculate will be in full work by September.

TRUIN.—The works necessary to put this valuable quarry in operation have developed the value of the property to a much greater extent than was anticipated. The seam, which is of the best metal, proves to be much wider than shown by the old working. This quarry will be in profitable work by the end of September.

PORTHGAIN HARBOUR.—This freehold harbour, which adds so much to the value of the quarries, by affording a cheap transit, is now being deepened so as to allow of larger vessels entering it.

In drawing the attention of capitalists to this splendid property as a profitable field for investment, the directors would especially point out the large amount expended upon these quarries by the former proprietors in opening them so extensively and conveniently for economical working; also, the unusually great facilities afforded by the harbour, and particularly in the satisfactory arrangement made in the purchase, whereby the subscribers have a preferential dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. Upwards of 14,000 shares have been subscribed for; but the directors prefer making a further issue of 6000, which will enable them to work the entire sett without calling up more than 25s. per share.

The directors have every confidence in being able to pay a good dividend by the first year's working.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the St. Bride's United Slate and Slab Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to the Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, the sum of £ , I request you to allot me shares in the St. Bride's United Slate and Slab Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to become a member of the company, and to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me; and I request you to place my name on the Register of Members in respect of the shares allotted to me.

Name in full.....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Date..... Usual signature .....

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the secretary, at the offices of the company.

THE MOLD CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Formerly known as the Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd Mines, near Mold.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £60,000, in 6000 shares of £10 each, on which it is intended to call up not more than £7 per share.

Deposit, £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.

No call to exceed £1 per share, at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

B. D. G. COOKE, Esq., Colomendy, near Mold, High Sheriff for the county of Flint.
THOMAS HANMER WYNNE, Esq., Nerquis Hall, near Mold.
EDWARD BENNETT, Esq., Bedstone Hall, near Aston-on-Clun, Salop.
JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., Minera, near Wrexham.
JOHN TREASURE Esq., Shrewsbury and Newport, Salop.
GEORGE BEARD, Esq., ironmaster, Regent Works, Bilston.
THOMAS ROSE, Esq., ironmaster and coalowner, Wolverhampton.
EDWARD HULL, Esq., F.G.S. of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, Manchester.
ROBERT MARTIN, Esq., M.D., Warrington.

BANKERS—Messrs. Hallett, Ommanney, and Co., 14, Great George-street, Westminster.
Messrs. Dixon and Co., Eastgate-street, Chester.
North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool and Mold.
National Provincial Bank of England, Wrexham and Mold.
Bilston District Banking Company, Wolverhampton.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Roberts, Kelly, and Keene, Mold.
RESIDENT ENGINEER—George Darlington, Esq., Mining Engineer, Wrexham.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Henry Beckett, Esq., F.G.S., Wolverhampton.
HONORARY SECRETARY—Edward Stokes Roberts, Esq., city treasurer, Chester.
ACTING SECRETARY—John Charles Griffin, Esq.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Broome, Child, Murray, and Co., 104, King-street, Manchester.
BROKERS—Messrs. Barrett and Co., 9, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London.
George Batters, Esq., 66 and 67, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
Messrs. Taunton and Co., stockbrokers, Liverpool.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, LOWER BRIDGE STREET, CHESTER.

This company has been formed to re-open and work the celebrated Cat Hole and Gwern-y-Mynydd Mines of lead and zinc ores, situate in the parish of Mold, in the county of Flint.

The sett is very extensive, including about 300 acres, and is held upon a highly-favourable lease, granted to the vendors by the lords of Mold, for a term of 21 years at a royalty of 1-15th for the first half of the term, and 1-12th for the remaining half.

The company has secured from the vendors all their rights and interests whatsoever in the lease, for a sum representing £8000, in the manner following, viz.—£2500 in cash, and the balance in shares with £7 paid.

These mines are most conveniently situated both as regards carriage and fuel; lying close by the high road to Mold, and within a mile and a-half of that town, they are within easy reach of the Chester and Mold Railway. Coal for engine and other purposes can be delivered on the mine at 8s. 6d. per ton. Labour is abundant.

The mines have been drained by two adit levels, to a depth of 100 yards from the surface; one of these adits, entering the works from the east, has been driven about 1500 yards in length; the other, entering the mine from the west, is about 1200 yards in length, and lies for the most part on the lode itself. There are several shafts on the estates, sunk to depths varying from 80 to 170 yards. It would be difficult to over estimate the value of these important works, which have involved an enormous outlay of capital and years of time in their development, all of which will be available for these works.

These mines have the reputation of being among the richest in the kingdom, and quite out of the category of speculative ventures.

The reports of the mining engineers, extracts from which are attached to the prospectus, will more fully explain the value of this property. The detailed reports and plans, together with the Articles of Association, may be inspected at the company's office.

It is well understood that, however intrinsically rich in minerals a mining property may be, its successful development will, to a great extent, depend upon the conscientiousness and skill of the engineer who has charge of the mine; and feeling the full force of this, it is with no small satisfaction that the promoters have been able to secure the able services of Geo. Darlington, Esq., mining engineer, of Wrexham, who possesses a most intimate knowledge of these mines, which fact gives a more than ordinary value to his opinions and counsel.

The opinion of Mr. Darlington, sen., who has been chiefly instrumental in developing the wonderful mineral wealth of Minera, will be gathered from his report, given at length in the prospectus.

Mr. Darlington is fully convinced that the Mold Consolidated Mines, judiciously worked, promise to be as profitable as the Minera Mine, the £25 shares of which are at present quoted £280 to £300.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEAL TREVELVAN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 1st day of August next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 17, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ROBOROUGH DOWN TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at ROBOROUGH DOWN MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, on Wednesday, the 2d day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, together or in lots, all the INVEREST of the ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANY of and in the said ROBOROUGH DOWN MINE, and the UNDERMENTIONED MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:—COMBINED ENGINE, 21 in. cylinder; BOILER, 7 tons; fly-wheel, 10 tons, complete; capstan, stays, &c.; 11 in. capstan rope, nearly new; shears and stays, shaft and other bobs, flat and other rods, drawing machine, stamps axle, frames, lifters, complete; windbores, pumps, 18 in. doorpiece and door, tram wagon, rail iron, tram saddles, and a quantity of other materials in general use in mines.

JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Truro
(Agent for Edward Chilcott, Tavistock, Solicitor for the Petitioner).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 18, 1865.

In Chancery.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—By direction of the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given that the said Judge will, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July, 1865, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at his chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, PROCEED to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who are settled on the list of contributories of the said company, and that the said Judge proposes that such call shall be for TWO POUNDS PER SHARE.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call.

HENRY LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, and 3, Bank-buildings, City, Official Manager.

J. W. RARRETT, 8, Bell-yard, Doctor's Commons, Solicitor.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1865.

PONTRHYDFENDIGAID, CARDIGANSHIRE. EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

MR. G. T. SMITH has been favoured with instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 28th day of July, 1865, at Twelve o'clock at noon, on the mine, the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY, MINING PLANT, and MATERIALS of the BRYNHOPE MINES, comprising FOUR powerful WATER-WHEELS of different dimensions, from 16 to 40 ft. in diameter; air machine for shaft, a large quantity of iron rods, nearly 400 iron pulleys stands, &c.; 2 angle bobs, and 1 fend-off bob; 3 bobs with poppet heads; large capstan, with shears, stays, and pulleys, a most excellent article; 2 horse whims; about 60 fms. iron pumps, in capital condition; crushing machine, rollers, tumbling shaft, and heavy driving gear complete; drawing machines for landing and for drawing trams, nearly 10 tons of rails, 5 tram wagons, kibbles, jigging hutches, sheds, launders, round buddle and wheel, crab winches, quantity of timber, dolly, iron, chains, tools of various descriptions, smiths' bellows, anvil and vice, and a variety of other most useful articles.

The mines are within a few minutes easy walking of Pontrhydfendigaid, are distant from Tregaron about five miles, about 14 from the seaport town of Aberystwith, where there is a first-class station of the Cambrian Railway, affording direct communication with all parts of the kingdom, and are in the very heart of the richest and most productive mineral district of Cardiganshire.

Catalogues are in preparation, and the auction will be subject to conditions to be read at the time of sale.

The auctioneer is desirous of calling the attention of his numerous friends connected with the mining interest in the neighbourhood to this important sale, as the machinery is of a superior description, and in excellent order, much of it being nearly new, a most eligible opportunity, therefore, presenting itself to purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to H. J. WESTRUP, Esq., 2, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; or to the Auctioneer, Aberystwith.

STEAM ENGINES, MINE MATERIALS, OFFICE FURNITURE, WOOD SHEDS, &c., FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. OLVER AND SONS are favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 31st July inst., at noon, on the mine, the whole of the MATERIALS, &c., of the RETANNA HILL, situate in the parish of Wendron, about four miles from Helston, comprising—

ONE 22 inch cylinder ENGINE, with two fly-wheels and driving gear complete, and BOILER about 8 tons.

2 7 in. doorpieces, 1 6 in. ditto, 2 7 in. windbores, 1 6 in. ditto, 2 7 in. working barrels, 1 6 in. ditto, 8 9 ft. 8 in. pumps, 7 9 ft. 7 in. ditto, 2 shaft tackles and 1 horse whim, 2 L bobs, 9 fms. 1¼ in. rods, 30 fms. 1 in. ditto, 35 fms. 1½ in. ditto, 13 pulleys and stands, 40 fms. launders and stands, whim chain, winch, new iron, smiths' tools, miners' tools, smiths' bellows, anvil, 3 tin kieves, 40 fms. ladders, carpenters' bench, grinding stone, sundry lots of wood, &c, Also the following:—Newly-erected wood sheds, smiths' shop, material house, carpenters' shop, 3 stall stable.

The whole of the foregoing machinery, &c., is in good working order, and will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

May be viewed any time prior to the auction by applying to the agents on the mine, and all further particulars known on application to the auctioneers.

Dated Falmouth, July 17, 1865.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. H. W. HARRIS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Inn, Neath, on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1865, at Five o'clock in the afternoon (subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced), all that COLLIERY, called the LOWER RESOLVEN COLLIERY, in the VALE OF NEATH.

The taking comprises the Resolven Vein and all seams of coal below it, under 605 acres or thereabouts, held under Wm. Jones, Esq., of Tyn-yr-heol.

The royalty is 7d. per ton. Dead rent, £500 a year. Term 99 years, from September, 1856; power to the lessees to determine the lease on twelve months' notice.

Engine coal and workmen's coal free of royalty.

There are also surface lands held with the colliery to the extent of 13A. 2R. 36P., for the same term, at a yearly rent of £50 10s.

The coal is won by a drift from the surface, and driven in coal for 800 yards or thereabouts in the Resolven Seam.

The colliery is immediately upon the Vale of Neath Railway.

This seam of coal is largely worked in the adjoining colliery of the Messrs. Ommaney; it stands high in the Admiralty List for evaporative power.

The seam proves 3 feet thick in the face of the drift, where it is of first-rate quality. The lower seams are of great value, and are worked in neighbouring collieries.

The ENGINES, PUMPS, and PLANT to be taken at a valuation.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Merthyr-Tydfil; and to see copies of the leases apply to Messrs. C. H. and F. JAMES, solicitors, Merthyr-Tydfil; and to view the colliery and plans apply to Mr. C. HENRY JAMES, mineral surveyor, 35, Thomas-street, Merthyr-Tydfil; or to T. MACDOUGALL SMITH, Esq., 1, Chapel-place, Clarke-street, Westminster.

NORWAY.

VALUABLE and IMPORTANT SILVER MINES, in the ANNA SOPHIA MINING DISTRICT of NORWAY, together with all the MACHINERY, STAMPING MILLS, PLANT, &c. Well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.

MR. MARSH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (by order of the liquidators of the East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company of Norway, Limited), unless previously disposed of by private contract, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, on Thursday, September 7, 1865, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, the VALUABLE SILVER MINES in the ANNA SOPHIA DISTRICT of NORWAY, on the eastern side of the River Lougen, a few of the principal of which are the ANNA SOPHIA, RAMSRUD, RAMSVIG, and NEUES GLUCK, which are in most complete working order, and adjoin the Government Mines of Kongsberg. There is an abundance of water-power, cheap timber, and mining labour may be obtained at a moderate rate.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SHEPPARD and RILEY, solicitors, 38, Moorgate-street; of GEORGE GRANT, Esq., 123, Fenchurch-street, E.C.; of Messrs. CARTTAR and HARPER, accountants, No. 7, Skinner's-place, Size-lane; and at Mr. MARSH'S offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

MERIONETHSHIRE MINING SETTS FOR SALE—IRON SLATE, AND MANGANESE.—Or shares in either of the above, situate near railways. The iron and manganese of rich quality, and abundant at surface. The slate setts near prosperous quarries.—Address letters Mr. G. E. PETERS, Dolgelly.

MINERALS IN AYRSHIRE.

TO BE LET, for 30 years, and entered to immediately, the BLACKBAND and CLAYBAND IRONSTONE, COAL, LIMESTONE, FREESTONE, FIRE CLAY, and COMMON CLAY, within the lands of UPPER and NETHER BEOCH and HEADMARK and KNOCKGULDRON, extending the said lands to 3680 acres imperial or thereby, parts of the CRAIGENGILLAN ESTATE, in the parishes of NEW CUMNOCK and OCHILTREE, and shire of AYR.

This field comprises the well-known Aldnaw Smithy Coal, and it is situated within four miles of the Railway Station at Dalmellington.

Offers in writing will be received till 1st August, 1865, by Mr. A. SMITH, W.S., 18, York-place, Edinburgh; and for further information application may be made to him, or to Mr. KENNEDY SMITH, Berbeth Mains, Dalmellington.

Edinburgh, June 14, 1865.

MINERALS IN AYRSHIRE.

TO BE LET, for 30 years, and entered to immediately, the VERY SUPERIOR HEMATITE IRON ORE, BLACKBAND, and CLAYBAND IRONSTONE, COAL, LIMESTONE, FREESTONE, FIRE CLAY, SAND, and COMMON CLAY, within the lands of GARPEL, UPPER and NETHER WHITEHAUGH, CHAPEL-HOUSE, and NORTH and SOUTH LIMMERHAUGH, extending the said lands to 4800 acres imperial measure, parts of the estate of CRAIGENGILLAN, situated in the parishes of MUIRKIRK and SORN, and shire of AYR.

Offers in writing will be received till 1st August, 1865, by Mr. A. SMITH, W.S., 18, York-place, Edinburgh; and for further information application may be made to him, or to Mr. KENNEDY SMITH, Berbeth Mains, Dalmellington.

Mr. Gavin Gemmell, tenant in Garpel, will point out the mineral field, and show specimens of hematite ore, which may likewise be seen at 18, York-place, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, June 14, 1865.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. VALUABLE COLLIERY AND BLACKBAND IRONSTONE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CILVACHVARGOED COLLIERY, in the parish of Gelly-Gaer, with the PLANT, comprising trams, tram plates, inclined plane, a 20 horse power STEAM ENGINE, smiths' tools, &c., now in good order.

The colliery comprises about 60 acres of unworked coal of the two upper Mynydd-Islwyn seams, held by leases and agreements, from the late C. H. Leigh, Esq., the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute, and Lord Dynevor and Mrs. Richards, at a royalty of 9d. for each customary ton of 2520 lbs.

Also the unworked portions of the beds of blackband and ironstone, comprising about 60 acres, held under the same lessors, at a royalty of 10d. per customary ton, except a small portion at 14d.

The blackband has been found in three workable beds, together about 3¼ ft. in thickness, and containing about 35 per cent. of iron in the raw state, or 50 per cent. when calcined; the wayleaves payable are £50 per annum to the late Mr. C. H. Leigh's Trustees, and 1d. per ton to the Bute Trustees.

Also the surface lands of Cilvachvargoed Vach, containing about 34 acres of arable and pasture land, with the farm-house, four dwelling-houses and stables, held under a lease for 41 years, from 1825, at the yearly rent of £44, and a wayleave of 1d. per ton upon coal other than that worked from the lands of the late C. H Leigh, Esq.

Also a piece of freehold land, containing about four acres, adjoining the Rumney River, partly occupied by sidings and tips, connecting the above-named colliery with the Old Rumney Railway.

The colliery and blackband openings are in good working order, and have tips and sidings connecting them both with the New Rhymney and Old Rumney Railways, leading to the ports of Newport and Cardiff (distant respectively about 13 and 17 miles), and communicating with all the other railways in the district.

The colliery commands a considerable tract of coal to the rise of the present workings not yet opened upon.

The coal is of the best description of Red Ash House Coal, and the blackband has been extensively supplied to the Rhymney Iron Company and other works in the district.

For further particulars, and to treat for the sale thereof, apply to Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, Victoria-place, Newport, Monmouthshire.

Newport, Monmouthshire, July 19, 1865.

TO MUNDIC PURCHASERS.

WHEAL JANE MINE, KEA, NEAR TRURO.—There are on this mine dressed, and for sale, THREE HUNDRED TONS COPPERY and SULPHURIC MUNDIC, which the committee purpose OFFERING FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC TENDER. Samples of the same may be had on applying to the agents on the mine, and tenders will be received, addressed to Mr. N. GILBERT, purser, on or before Friday, the 28th inst.—Dated July 12, 1865.

THE PERRAN COPPER MINES, PERRANZABULOE.—The PROPRIETORS of these mines are DESIROUS of seeing them EFFECTUALLY WORKED, but the capital required is beyond their means. They now, therefore, INVITE the ATTENTION of mining CAPITALISTS to this fine MINING PROPERTY. The returns during the last working ampounted to the large sum of £762,146, and by the present proprietors to nearly £6000 from above the adit level, and the entirety, including the plant, may be had on favourable terms.

Reports from reliable mining authorities, and particulars, to be had on application to Mr. HITCHINS, St. Agnes; or Capt. T. PILL, at the mines.

St. Agnes, Scorrier, July 19, 1865.

TO CAPITALISTS SEEKING SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS IN MINING OPERATIONS.

IRON MINES—SULPHUR AND COPPER MINES—FOR SALE, with the SMELTING-WORKS and other buildings attached, situated in a rich mineral district in the kingdom of NORWAY, possessing easy access to the port of shipment. The ores are exceedingly rich, and raised at comparatively small cost. Some of the mines have been worked, and have yielded large profits to the present proprietors.—For further information, apply to Messrs. ALBERT PELLY and Co., No. 18, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London.

COPPER AND PYRITES MINES IN NORWAY.—THREE or FOUR COPPER AND PYRITES MINES, situated in the vicinity of the rich mining district of KONGSBERG, FOR SALE. A good waterfall and plenty of wood close by the mines. All enquiries will meet with due attention, by applying to Mr. OPAAL, Elvegaden, Christiania.

ONE-THIRD of a SILVER-LEAD MINE in CORNWALL TO BE DISPOSED OF, price £500, to be appropriated solely towards the working of the mine, for the erection of machinery, &c., by which returns are almost certain to be at once made by the sale of silver, before cutting the lode rich for lead, the finder right up to grass averaging 10 ozs. of silver to the ton, one assay producing 84 ozs. (taken from the footwall of the lode, only 6 feet from surface), extracted by Mr. W. Richards, assayer of gold and silver, 20, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell. This is a legitimate, *bond fide* concern, the want of capital to carry it out by himself being the advertiser's only reason for this insertion.—Address, "T. J. B.," No. 16, Richmond-road, Dalston, N.E.

SLATE QUARRY—TO CAPITALISTS.—The ADVERTISER is READY to NEGOCIATE for the SALE of a FIRST-CLASS SLATE QUARRY in NORTH WALES, situated on the sea shore, thus saving the great expense of cartage. There is sufficient elevation in the land, so that it can be opened in the cheapest form—viz., by open galleries. The sea being close by will form ample reception for the rubbish. It is undoubtedly the cheapest quarry to open in the Principality. Sufficient trial has been made to prove that there is an abundance of slate, and those of the finest quality. The present proprietors will leave one-fourth of the purchase money towards the working of the quarry.—For full particulars, report, &c., apply to Mr. W. R. WILLIAMS, Bontuchaf, Bethesda, near Bangor.

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TO THE LIME AND IRON ORE TRADE, &c.

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FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLS, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

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ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—MR. JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES the ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid. C. WILLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and can name two or three that will turn out a great prize.

Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1865.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—		11 3 0	0 15 0	Dec. 1864
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	—		13 11 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1861
1248	Boscaswell (tin, copper), St. Just	5 15 0	—		1 5 0	0 5 0	May, 1864
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—		480 15 0	3 0 0	May, 1865
10000	British Slate Company [L.]	7 0 0	—		8 per cent.		Mar. 1865
1600	Brixham Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6	—		0 6 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1864
1000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardigan [L. £15]	12 0 0	—		6 5 0	0 15 0	April, 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold, [L.]	9 0 0	—		—	2 10 0	Mar. 1865
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	28	26 28	10 15 0	0 15 0	May, 1865
1200	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—	20	280 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1864
2880	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwen.	30 0 0	25¼	25¼ 26	35 6 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
2000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—		7¼ per cent.		Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—		16 18 0	1 0 0	June, 1865
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—		283 10 0	4 0 0	April, 1865
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—		159 10 0	7 10 0	June, 1865
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	580 600	981 0 0	9 0 0	July, 1865
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	—	320 330	798 10 0	5 0 0	June, 1865
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	22	19 21	126 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
6000	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	3 15 0	6⅛	6⅛ 6⅜	0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1865
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	12⅛	12 12⅛	13 12 0	0 10 0	July, 1865
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—		105 10 0	2 0 0	April, 1865
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—		369 10 0	4 0 0	June, 1864
5000	East Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	2 15 0	3¼	3⅛ 3⅜	0 7 0	0 2 6	May, 1865
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—		67 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1865
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 6	7⅛	6¾ 7¼	2 7 6	0 7 0	May, 1865
15000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	—	19¼ 20¼	2 11 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	32	32½ 33	6 19 6	0 17 6	June, 1865
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	—		15 0 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1864
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	42		33 5 0	1 15 0	June, 1865
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	—		433 10 0	3 0 0	April, 1865
2000	Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L]	20 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1864
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	4¾	4⅝ 4⅞	3 2 6	0 2 0	July, 1865
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 8 0	0 2 0	June, 1865
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—		175 3 0	5 5 0	May, 1865
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—		19 2 10	0 16 1	Jan. 1865
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—		0 4 0	0 2 0	April, 1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—		7 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	—		0 11 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	2¼	2 2¼	0 13 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1864
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		142 10 0	7 10 0	April, 1865
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	33	30 32	77 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1865
30	Silver Rake Mining Company	280 0 0	—		—	2 10 0	Dec. 1864
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	—		483 10 0	8 0 0	May, 1865
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—		490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	17	17 17⅛	17 1 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		26 9 0	0 6 0	Mar. 1865
8000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	77⅛	72⅛ 77⅛	5 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1865
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—		53 10 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	—		433 0 0	4 0 0	June, 1865
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	—		609 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1865
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	20 0 0	—		296 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1865
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—		15 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	4½	4 4½	2 9 0	0 2 6	May, 1865
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—		59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1865
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—		288 5 0	4 0 0	Mar. 1861
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—		343 3 0	5 0 0	May, 1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	205	197¼ 202¼	201 15 0	5 0 0	June, 1865
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	18⅛	17 18	52 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0	—	13⅜	15 3 0	0 6 0	May, 1865

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—		36 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1862
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0	90	80 90	85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1852
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	18 18 9	9	8½ 9	1 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1867
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—		2 7 6	—	Sept. 1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 14 0	—		7 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3	—		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—		0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1863
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	—		0 17 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1863
1906	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 9 0	10	10 10⅛	1 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1864
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 11 6	—		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	0 14 6	2¼	1⅞ 2⅛	7 18 6	0 5 0	Dec. 1861
6240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (copper)	0 2 0	—		0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1862
180	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—		18 18 1	0 7 6	Aug. 1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	—		0 10 4	0 0 8	Mar. 1862
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—		7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—		1 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	3 3 6	—		0 10 0	0 1 6	June, 1863
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	8 0 0	—		74 10 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	—	16 18	370 13 6	1 0 0	Nov. 1863
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	3 17 9	—		9 15 0	1 0 0	June, 1862
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	15 0 0	—		7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1864
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1860
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		6 2 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1862
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0 0	—		101 1 3	0 10 0	Oct. 1862
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—	3 3¼	3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1863
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	3 0 6	7⅛	6⅛ 7⅛	10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1864
696	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	13 17 6	—		76 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1863
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3	1⅝	1⅜ 1⅝	6 1 3	0 5 0	Nov. 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—		0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1862
8000	Wharfedale Mining Company [L. 10s.]	0 5 6	—		—	0 0 6	Jan. 1864

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—	66	320 0 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1864
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0	11¼	10¼ 11	2 2 6	0 17 6	June, 1865
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	27	25 27	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0	—	1 1¼	1 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—		7¼ per cent.	—	Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3⅛	3 3⅛	0 14 4	0 3 0	Dec. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	24	22 24	21 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—		11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Lusitanian (Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¼	1¾ 2¼	1 7 0	0 3 0	June, 1865
9275	New Wildberg (copper)	2 0 0	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1864
50000	Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—		7¼ per cent.	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—		2 3 0	0 16 0	Dec. 1864
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	0 12 6	0 1 0	July, 1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	46	44 46	63 15 0	2 10 0	June, 1864
43174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	4	3¼ 4	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0	1	2 3	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
50000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 7 0	0 5 3	Jan. 1865
40000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—		0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per Share.	Last paid
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—		0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1863
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		4 6 8	0 14 10	Dec. 1863
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—		6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	—	⅜ ⅝	0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1863
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S.A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	1¼ 1⅜	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	1⅛	1⅜ 1⅝	April, 1865
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 6 0	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Bearlz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Oct. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	⅛ ¾	Feb. 1864
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	2 5 0	—	1 1¼	April, 1865
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L. £5]	3 0 0			
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	2⅛	1⅞ 2⅛	Mar. 1865
10000	Gonnesa (lead) [L.] [5000 £5 paid, 5000 £1 paid]	—			May, 1865
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		June, 1862
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
130000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	¾	⅛ ¾	Fully paid.
12000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L. £20] [6000 £5 pd., 6000 £2 pd.]	—			
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
10000	Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		June, 1863
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	—		Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	7 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
10178	Rhenish Consolidated (lead) [6000 £5 paid, 4178 30s. paid.]	—	—		Mar. 1865
50000	Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—		April, 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 15 0	¼	¼	Sept. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—		Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		June, 1863
30000	Val Antigoria (gold) [L. £2]	0 10 0	1		
6000	Val Sassam (silver, copper, and lead) [L. £10]	4 0 0	—		July, 1865
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	15 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	2¾	2¼ 2¾	Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
20000	Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £3 paid]	—	—		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	¾ 1	Fully paid.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	⅛		Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 10 0	—		Nov. 1864
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 11 6	—		Feb. 1865
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell	0 16 0	—		May, 1865
500	Billins (lead)	30 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1 10 6	16s.	14s. 16s.	Mar. 1865
30000	Bromlow (ld.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	25 0 0	—		May, 1865
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	9 0 0	—		June, 1864
1832	Bryntail (lead), Llanidloes	9 3 6	2¼	2 2¼	July, 1865
30000	Caldbeck Fells (tin) [L. £2]	0 10 0	—		
12000	Calstock Consols	2 10 0	—		
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	18 10 0	—		Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	10 18 4	—		June, 1865
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0	—		Aug. 1862
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
12000	Caradon & Phœnix Cons. [L. £1]	0 12 0	—		April, 1865
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	29 13 6	—		April, 1865
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 17 0	1¼	24s. 26s.	July, 1865
6000	Carnglaze Untd. (tin), St. Just	0 10 0	—		
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	—		Dec. 1864
20000	Carysfort [3200 £2¼ pd., 16800 £1⅜ pd.]		—		Mar. 1865
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 12 0	—		Mar. 1865
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0	—		Sept. 1864
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 17 0	—		May, 1865
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabu.	6 10 0	8¾	7⅛ 8	May, 1865
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 5 0	—		May, 1865
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 8 6	—		May, 1865
3072	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 1 4	—		July, 1864
5000	Cleveland (iron), [L. £20]	10 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	33 10 0	—		Aug. 1864
3000	Clowance Wood (cop.) [L. £5]	3 10 0	—		April, 1865
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 10700 16s. pd.]				Feb. 1865
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0	21s.	21s. 22s.	Fully paid.
6500	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
12000	Cornubia (tin) [L. £3] [4000 30s. pd., 8000 15s. pd.]				
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	28 17 0	—		June, 1865
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	3 5 0	—		June, 1865
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	2 13 0	—		April, 1864
2500	Crowan Consols (cop.), Crowan	5 0 0	—		Oct. 1864
8000	Crowan & Wendron (tin), [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		
1428	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 13 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 10 0	—		July, 1864
10000	Cwmsymlog (sil.-ld.), [L. £5]	2 0 0	—		May, 1864
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
1000	Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan	9 4 0	—		July, 1865
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6	—		Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]	0 15 0	—		June, 1864
1000	Englebrook (lead) [L. £20]	17 19 0	—		Feb. 1865
1000	East Basset and Grylls (tin)	2 17 6	—		Mar. 1865
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 5 6	—		May, 1865
2000	East Buller (copper)	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
0000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	3 8 0	—		April, 1865
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 8 0	—		Mar. 1864
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6	—		April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 14 0	2¾	2⅞ 3⅛	May, 1865
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L £5]	4 0 0	—		Mar. 1865
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bedfd. (cop.)	8 3 6	—		May, 1865
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 17 6	¾		April, 1865
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	1¾	1¼ 1¾	July, 1864
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	22 10 0	—		Feb. 1865
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd. 4000 12s. 6d. pd.]				Nov. 1864
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 11 9	—		April, 1865
5000	East Tresavean	0 10 0	¾		May, 1865
6000	East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	90 0 0	—		Nov. 1864
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	11 13 6	—		June, 1865
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	12 17 0	—		Jan. 1865
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	3 5 0	—		Dec. 1864
6000	E. Wh. Florence (cop.), Calling.	1 0 0	—		
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, cop.)	2 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	10 8 0	4	3¼ 3¾	June, 1865
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 0 0	1⅛	⅞ 1⅛	April, 1864
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 5 4	—		Dec. 1864
6000	Fostescue Consols	0 12 6	—		
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 12 6	—		July, 1865
10000	Fursdon (cop.), [L.] [5000 £1 10s. paid]		—		Mar. 1865
1026	Garden, Morvah (copper)	5 7 9	—		Aug. 1864
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	4 15 0	—		Jan. 1865
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	2 17 6	—		June, 1865
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0	—		
5000	Glan Alun (lead), Mold [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6000	Godolphin (cop., tin), Crowan	1 0 0	—		Oct. 1865
6000	Godolphin Hill (tin), Breage	1 1 0	—		June, 1865
2000	Golch Hill (lead), Flintshire	1 7 5	—		Feb. 1865
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	4 17 0	—		May, 1865
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot	1 17 6	—		Dec. 1864
3000	Gothic (silver-lead), Cardigan.	1 0 0	—	3⅛ 3¼	No call.
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	66 0 0	4	3 4	May, 1865
4100	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth.	6 18 0	—		May, 1865
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	2 18 0	—		April, 1865
10000	Great Devon and Bedford [L.]	2 2 6	—		Jan. 1865
3000	Gt. East Lovell (tin), Helston	1 0 0	—		
5000	Great North Downs (copper)	4 8 0	3⅛	3 3⅛	May, 1865
12500	Gt. No. Laxey (I. of Man) [L. £1]	0 10 0	2⅛		Feb. 1865
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	2 8 6	⅛		July, 1865
6000	Great S. Chiverton (sil.-lead)	0 16 0	—	⅝	July, 1865
2000	Great Tregune Consols (cop.)	0 5 0	—		
13000	Great West Chiverton (lead)	1 0 0	—		June, 1864
3313	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	7 17 6	—		June, 1864
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	14 9 6	3⅝	3⅛ 3⅝	June, 1865
1798	Gt. Wh. Fortune (tin), Breage	22 12 0	—	3 3⅛	June, 1865
3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper)	1 7 6	—		July, 1865
10000	Great Wh. Metal, Breage [L.]	2 0 0	—		May, 1865
6400	Green Hurth (lead) [L. £1]	0 1 0	—		
2500	Grit and Stapeley (lead), [L.]	10 0 0	—		July, 1864
4000	Grylls Wheal Florence (tin)	1 0 0	—		Jan. 1861
6068	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	1 10 0	—		June, 1865
6000	Hallenbeagle (copper)	1 12 0	3⅝	3⅛ 3⅝	July, 1865
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 6 0	—		Sept. 1864
5000	Havan (ld.), Cardigan [L. £5]	4 5 0	—		July, 1864
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 9 0	—		June, 1865
10000	Hazel Grove (sil.-ld.) [L. £1] Flint	0 7 6	—		
5000	Hendre (lead), Flint [L. £5]	4 0 0	—		April, 1865
6000	Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 10 6	2⅛	2 2⅛	Dec. 1863
6000	Illogan (tin and copper)	0 14 6	—		April, 1865
5000	Kelly Bray (cop.), Callington	5 7 6	—		June, 1865
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	5 6 6	—		Mar. 1862
96	Kilmorey (lead)	25 5 0	—		Feb. 1864
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	3 6 6	—	⅜ ½	April, 1865
4500	Lanivet [L. £2] [1500 20s. pd.]	—	—		June, 1865
3000	Leawood (copper, lead)	0 16 0	—		Mar. 1865
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop).	18 13 4	—		Mar. 1865
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	35 0 0	—		Mar. 1863
4000	Llantwit Vardre (coal), [L. £5]	4 10 0	—		May, 1864
2000	Long Rake (lead), Flint	5 15 0	—		April, 1865
2000	Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh [L.]	3 11 0	—		Jan. 1864
6000	Maudlin (copper), Lostwithiel	4 7 0	4½		May, 1865
4480	Merllyn (lead), Flint	4 1 6	—		June, 1864
3000	Minera Western Boundary [L. £1]	0 2 6	—		Sept. 1863
3000	Mineral Bottom (lead)	3 0 0	5⅛	5 5⅛	
6000	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	3 0 0	—		Nov. 1862
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	21 5 0	16	14 16	May, 1865
4000	Nanteos (lead) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Sept. 1864
512	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £20]	6 10 0	—		Jan. 1865
6400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 17 6	—		May, 1863
6000	New Clifford [L. £4]	1 5 0	1⅛	1¼ 1⅛	Dec. 1864
10000	New Concord (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	2 5 0	—		Mar. 1865
24000	New Cornish [12000 £1 paid, 12000 12s. paid]				Dec. 1864
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	2 15 6	—		May, 1865
6000	New East Birch Tor (tin)	1 2 6	—		June, 1865
6514	New E. Russell (cop.), Tavistk.	0 9 0	—		Mar. 1865
6400	Nether Hearth (lead), Dufton	1 1 0	—		May, 1865
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Breage	5 11 0	—		Mar. 1865
6400	New Pembroke (tin and cop.).	0 14 6	—		July, 1865
1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	2 10 0	—	7 8	Dec. 1864
6000	New S. Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 16 6	—		Dec. 1863
5775	New Treleigh (cop.), Redruth	4 0 0	—		April, 1865
960	New Trevenen (tin), Wendron	8 4 0	—		July, 1865
470	Newtownards Min. Co., Down	50 0 0	—		
1024	New Wendron (tin), Wendron	7 10 0	—		Dec. 1864
1024	New Wh. Grylls (tin and cop.)	2 1 6	—		May, 1863
4096	New Wheal Lovell (tin)	0 19 0	—		April, 1865
15000	New Wheal Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	—		Fully paid.
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	43 5 0	—		May, 1865
6000	New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (tin)	0 2 6	—		May, 1864
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	27 10 6	3	2 3	Mar. 1865
6000	North Chiverton (lead)	1 10 0	—		July, 1865
6000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 13 0	—		Oct. 1863
5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	3 8 6	—		Mar. 1865
[illegible]	North Downs (cop.) Redruth	3 16 4	—		July, 1865
42500	North Frances (cop.)	14 2 6	—		Dec. 1864
1361	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	5 3 0	—		June, 1865

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
16000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 5s. 6d. pd.]			
6000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead).	2 10 6	1⅛	1 1⅛
9000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	9 13 0	—	
20000	N. Minera (ld.) [15000 £1 pd., 5000 15s. pd.]			
4000	N. Phœnix (cop.) Linkinghorne	4 4 0	—	⅜ ½
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan.	2 5 8	—	
700	N. Roskear (cop.), Camborne	38 15 0	16	12 14
6144	North Rosewarne (copper)	1 0 0	—	
2000	No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn.	3 0 0	—	
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	4 12 0	—	
5610	North Wh. Crofty (cop.) [S.E.]	2 17 0	1	⅜ 1⅛
5000	No. Wh. Metal (tin), Breage	1 0 0	1⅛	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	4 0 5	—	
12288	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	2 3 10	—	
9000	Old Gunnislake (cop.) Calstock	0 10 0	—	
600	Pant-y-Glien (slate) [L.] [500 £12 pd., 100 £20 pd.]			
6400	Par Consols (copper) [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	
8465	Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth.	4 8 6	—	
5000	Pendeen Cons. (cop.), St. Just	4 11 6	2¼	
2000	Penhale Wheal Vor (tin, cop.).	2 0 0	—	
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Agnes	2 16 0	5¼	
512	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead).	7 0 0	—	
6000	Penrait (sil. ld.), Merion. [L.]	2 7 0	—	
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 18 0	—	
12800	Prince of Wales (tin), Calstock	0 7 6	—	
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	7 1 6	—	1s.
12000	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	1 6 6	—	
6000	Roaring Water [L. £3]	2 0 0	—	
6000	Reinnie Laxey (lead), [L. £6].	4 0 0	—	
5000	Rhafna (lead), Carnarv. [L. £1]	0 11 0	—	
6000	Restriggian (iron), St. Wenn	—	—	
6000	Roborough Down (cop.) [L. £3]	2 10 0	—	
3998	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	4 11 6	1¼	1⅛ 1⅛
3848	Rosewarne United (cp., tin)	3 16 11	—	
6000	Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 10 0	—	
700	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne	2 15 0	—	
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	4 13 6	—	
800	Segienias, Montgomery [L. £8]	6 5 0	—	
30000	Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L. £1]	—	—	
3000	Silver Rose (silver and lead)	—	—	
20000	Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 pd., 5000 5s. pd.]			
4096	Sithney Wheal Metal (tin)	3 10 0	2	
12000	Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [S.E.].	1 6 6	—	
6000	S. Alfred Cons. (cop.), Phillack	1 0 0	—	
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	18 10 8	—	
100	South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7 0 0	—	
6000	So. Buller (copper), Gwennap	0 14 0	—	
1024	South Callington (silver-lead)	5 0 0	—	
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	4 19 0	—	
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.)	8 1 6	—	
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	3 2 0	3¾	3⅝ 3⅝
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan.	12 9 0	—	
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	3 6 6	—	
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 14 6	—	
5000	So. Exmouth (ld.), Christow.	2 5 0	—	
5000	S. Foxdale (ld.) I. of Man [L. £5]	3 10 0	—	
2000	South Gorland (cop.), St. Day	4 10 0	—	
2000	South Grylls (copper) [L.]	10 0 0	—	
1024	S. Herodsfoot (lead) Liskeard.	6 2 6	—	
96	South Kilmorey (lead)	23 10 0	—	
2000	South Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 0 0	—	
4000	S. Minera (lead) [L. £5⅛	4 10 0	—	
96	South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	27 0 0	—	
5325	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	7 1 4	—	
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	24 10 10	—	
4000	So. Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	1 0 0	1⅛	
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	58 13 0	—	
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just.	6 12 0	—	
10000	St. Cuthbert Lead Smelt. [L.]	5 0 0	—	
40000	St. David's (gold) [L. £2 10s.]	1 5 0	—	
900	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	15 7 0	—	
8000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½].	2 10 0	—	
6000	St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1]	0 17 0	—	
7000	Stiperstones (ld.), Salop [L. £10]	2 10 0	—	
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	36 11 6	11	9 11
3500	Tin Hill (tin), St. Austell	1 2 0	—	
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	2 7 0	—	
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—	
50000	Trelogan (lead), near Holywell	10 0 0	—	
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant.	13 6 8	3½	3 3⅛
501	Tresavean and Trethurrap	14 10 0	—	
3105	Tresellyn and Scaddick Cons.	1 12 6	—	
4440	Trevenen and Tremenheere.	7 11 0	—	
6000	Trevesa and Brea [L. £2]	0 4 0	—	
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	5 17 0	—	
2048	Treworlis (tin), Wendron	7 15 1	—	
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.)	1 0 0	—	
6400	Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1]	0 17 0	—	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 16 6	—	
10000	Walkham & Poldice (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
1024	Wendron Cons. (tin), Wendron	21 13 10	—	
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½] (lead)	2 4 6	—	
3000	Wentworth Consols (lead)	3 0 0	8	
60000	Welsh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1 0 0	—	
20000	West Beam (tin) [L.]	1 0 0	—	
60	West Burton Gill (lead)	50 0 0	—	
40000	West Clogau (gold), Merioneth	1 0 0	—	
1000	West Cwm Erfin (lead) [L]	2 0 0	—	
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	9 11 3	—	
3500	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	2 3 1	—	
6000	W. Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0	—	
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 4 6	—	
500	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	10 0 0	—	
19000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	2 17 0	—	
1000	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	14 17 6	—	
256	West Sharp Tor (cp.) Rilliston	178 0 0	—	
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	11 2 6	—	
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	44 0 0	—	
512	West Wh. Frances (cop.), Illo.	96 5 0	—	
9017	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	3 19 6	—	
5000	West Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	0 7 0	—	
10000	W. Wh. Martha (cp. & sil.) [L. £2]	1 5 0	—	
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1 10 0	—	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	5 18 0	—	
5790	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock.	4 15 6	—	
512	Wheal Buller, Redruth [S.E.]	16 0 0	16	14 16
6000	Wh. Caradon (cop.), St. Ives.	2 10 6	—	
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan.	11 18 4	—	
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	1 16 0	35s.	1⅛ 1⅜
6000	Wheal Crofty (cop.), Illogan	1 9 6	—	
6144	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	2 15 0	—	
4096	Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock.	8 17 6	1¼	1 1¼
891	Wheal Emily Henrietta (cop.)	13 10 0	—	
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	3 13 0	—	
1024	Wh. Exmouth (ld.), Chrisow	—	—	
2000	Wheal Falmouth & Sperries.	7 0 0	—	
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	8 18 0	2¾	2¼ 2½
1024	Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth.	8 1 0	—	
5120	Wh. Harriett (cop.), Camborne	4 17 6	⅛	¼ ½
5350	Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear	2 0 8	—	
2340	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just.	3 12 6	—	
4096	Wheal Hope (sil.-ld.), Perran	2 18 9	—	
6000	Wheal Ida (sil.-lead), St. Ive.	0 12 0	—	
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	4 8 8	—	
968	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	20 16 10	—	
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings (Plymp.)	0 18 6	—	
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	4 0 0	—	
1024	Wheal Par (tin), St. Blazey	7 16 0	—	
6000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	3 3 6	—	
1024	Wheal Polmear (copper)	6 13 9	—	
970	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	14 18 10	—	
25000	Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	1 0 0	—	
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	98 10 0	—	
2000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier.	—	31	21⅛ 23⅛
1500	Wheal Sarah (tin), Lanivet	0 13 8	—	
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	5 3 1	—	
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	14 9 6	—	
6000	Wheal Sparnon (copper)	1 8 0	—	
1920	Wh. Trannack (cop.), Sithney	1 12 3	—	
1200	Wh. Trevenna (tin, cop.) [L. £10]	6 0 0	—	
5000	Wheal Truscott	1 10 0	—	
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	4 18 6	—	
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	4 1 0	—	
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	9 17 0	2⅛	
4500	Wheal Vlow (tin)	1 5 0	2⅛	2 2⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
100000	Credit Fon. & Mob. Engl. [L. £20]	5 0 0	—	
80000	Ebbw Vale Iron Co. [L. £50]	15 0 0	13	12¼ 13
25000	Fairbairn Engineering [L. £10]	5 0 0	—	6⅛
250000	Gen. Cred. & Fin. Lond. [L. £20]	4 0 0	5⅝	5⅛ 5⅞
20000	General Steam Navigation	14 0 0	27	26 28
100000	Imperial Mercan. Cred. [L. £50]	5 0 0	6¼ xd.	6⅛ 6⅜
150000	Inter. Financial Soc. [L £20].	5 0 0	6¼ xd.	5⅞ 6⅛
80000	Joint-Stock Discount [L. £25]	10 0 0	9¼	8⅞ 9
40000	Millwall Ironworks	5 0 0	5⅝	5⅛ 5⅝

. Those min es with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been inco[illegible] Limited Liability.

. Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or [illegible] tion which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal [illegible] information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, FLEET STREET, E.C., where all com-munications are requested to be addressed.—July 22, 1865.